

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions
FOR THE YEAR
1341 Fasli
(6th October 1931 A.D. to 5th October 1932 A.D.)

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Prefatory Note

T *HIS* report has been compiled in the Finance Department and the Hon'ble Members in charge have very kindly looked into the proofs of the Sections relating to their respective Departments.

**A. HYDARI,
HYDAR NAWAZ JUNG,
Finance Member.**

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GENERAL SUMMARY

ADMINISTRATION.

Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur Yamin-us-Saltanath, K.C.I.E.,
State Executive Council. G.C.I.E., continued as the President of the Executive Council during the year. There were no changes in its personnel or in the distribution of portfolios, except that Nawab Aqeel Jung Bahadur, the Public Works Department Member went on leave from 8th Ardibehisht 1341 F. to the end of Khurdad 1341 F., and Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government Public Works Department, was appointed as an officiating Member. On the expiry of the leave, Nawab Aqeel Jung Bahadur, took over charge of the Public Works Department Membership.

The following were the noteworthy events that took place during the General. year :—

(i) The Prince Azam Jah Walashan Bahadur, the heir-apparent and his brother, the Prince Muazzam Jah Walashan Bahadur were respectively married to the daughter and niece of Ex-Khalifa of Turkey at Nice in France and on the return of the brides and bridegrooms, they were accorded a most enthusiastic welcome befitting such a memorable occasion.

(ii) The reorganisation scheme of the Regular Forces was prepared with a view to putting all the units of the Regular Forces on the lines of the Indian Forces scheme. The scheme contained suggestions for improving the establishment, armament, accommodation, service terms, training, administration and the finances of the various units. The additional expenditure incurred in 1341 F. on the scheme amounted to O. S. Rs. 11,85,885.

The pay equalisation scheme of the Regular Forces was sanctioned at the end of 1341 F., and it came into effect from the 1st Azar 1342 F. The financial effect of this scheme was an additional cost to the State, of approximately Rs. 66,000 annually.

(iii) The Government was pleased to appoint a committee with the Chief Justice as the President to advise on the best methods of promoting the cause of temperance.

(iv) The services of Mr. L. Mason, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C., of the Imperial Forest Service were secured for a period of six months with effect from Farwardi 1341 F., to advise the Forest Department on the State Forests. The report submitted by him embodied useful suggestions for the department.

(v) The Director, Medical and Sanitation Department attended the Royal Sanitary Institute held at Brighton (England) in July 1932 (Shehrewar 1341 F.) as a delegate of the Hyderabad State. The information acquired by contact with expert sanitarians engaged in the health movements of many countries was expected to be utilised for the sanitary improvements of the city as well as of the districts.

(vi) The Government was pleased to sanction the reorganisation of the Agriculture Department on the lines indicated by Dr. Harold H. Mann formerly Agricultural Adviser to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government and the scheme was brought into effect during the year, resulting in a considerable expansion of the department.

(vii) In order to have rural improvements such as sanitation, education, introduction of small scale industries, poultry, fish and goat keeping, fruits and vegetable growing, etc., side by side with the agricultural work, the Department of Agriculture secured the services of an expert from the Young Men's Christian Association, Coimbatore to conduct the rural work

on the lines followed by that institution. The work was confined to the development centre at Patancharu, a village close to the capital. The expert started propaganda work in the adjoining villages which was very much appreciated by the villagers.

(viii) An annual grant of B.G. Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for 5 years by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for the appointment of an officer to investigate into cattle diseases in the dominion.

(ix) His Exalted Highness the Nizam was graciously pleased to perform the opening ceremony of the Cottage Industries Institute located in the new building at Mushirabad.

(x) The acquisition of the Indian Daily Mail Press plant and the purchase of the most up-to-date machinery in the printing world led to the expansion of the Government Printing Press and brought it to a standard of which Hyderabad may well be proud.

(xi) An Infant Welfare Institution was for the first time established at the capital, the executive authority being entrusted to a Ladies' Committee, of which Lady Hydari was the President.

(xii) In obedience to His Exalted Highness' Commands, the Director, Archæological Department, was kept on special duty for a period of five years to enable him to publish in a book form all archæological information scattered in different publications and to bring to completion the remaining three volumes of his work on "Ajanta."

The composition of the Legislative Council remained the same as before—viz., 20 members, of whom 8 were non-officials. The Council held 3 plenary meetings and 46 select committee meetings, and passed five measures—the Hyderabad Boilers Act and amendments to the four existing Acts such as, the Hyderabad Civil Courts Act, the Guardians and Wards Act, the Transfer of Property Act and the Factories Act. Eight bills on different subjects had been pending before the Council at the end of 1341 F.

There was no change in the composition of the Municipal Board that administered the affairs of the Hyderabad Municipality. The Board had 31 meetings of General Committee—12 ordinary and 19 extraordinary. An increase of Rs. 1·29 lakhs was noted in the total receipts for the year—Rs. 10·64 lakhs against Rs. 9·35 lakhs, while the total expenditure decreased from Rs. 10·99 lakhs in 1340 F. to Rs. 10·45 lakhs in 1341 F. To add to the municipal expenditure, large amounts were spent annually by the Drainage and City Improvement Board for sanitary improvements in the city by adopting such measures as the widening of roads, slum clearance, construction of drains and poor houses.

Comparably with the preceding record, the general health of the city was better as evidenced by a considerable fall in mortality (5,801 against 8,468) and an increase in births (4,916 compared with 4,150). The city was practically free from plague and the incidence of malaria at the Government institutions was lower, which was undoubtedly the result of all the necessary preventive and precautionary measures adopted by the Departments of Plague and Malaria established to eradicate these epidemics from the city.

With the object of putting a stop to the long standing practice of utilising the major portion of the district funds for town improvements at the expense of poor villagers, the Local Fund administration was bifurcated in 1340 F. into (1) Town Administration and (2) General (District) Administration. This change brought greater relief to the poor villagers whose contribution to the Fund had since been used in the improvement of village sanitation, construction of necessary drains, roads and buildings.

A fall was noted in the receipts and expenditure of the Town Administration: the former decreased from Rs. 10·51 lakhs to Rs. 9·46 lakhs and the latter from Rs. 10·99 lakhs to Rs. 7·50 lakhs. Similarly under the General (District) Administration the total income declined from Rs. 16·50 lakhs to Rs. 13·81 lakhs as well as its total expenditure from Rs. 10·97 lakhs to Rs. 10·24 lakhs.

The District Water Works Department was also doing good work. The water supply and drainage schemes of Jalna and the water supply scheme of Aurangabad had been in progress and the works in Jalna were practically completed. The Khuldabad water supply and the Aurangabad drainage were sanctioned at the estimates of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 2,21,000 respectively; and these works had been in progress at the close of 1341 F. The total expenditure incurred in 1341 F. was Rs. 8·30 lakhs but the aggregate expenditure since the inception of the department in 1338 F. to the end of 1341 F., amounted to Rs. 13·78 lakhs.

FINANCE.

The year 1341 F., opened with a cash balance of Rs. 327·76 lakhs and it was in excess of that of the preceding year by Rs. 70·18 lakhs. The total expenditure of the State (875·10 lakhs) was more than its total income (813·82 lakhs) by 61·28 lakhs which was mostly met from the past surpluses and partly from interest as well as from the Famine and Industrial Reserves. The balances taken over to the credit of the departments exceeded the figure of the departmental balances brought forward for expenditure by Rs. 17·21 lakhs. Similarly the incomings under Debt Heads were more than the outgoings by Rs. 116·43 lakhs. The net capital expenditure and investments amounted to Rs. 116·89 lakhs and Rs. 18 lakhs respectively.

Excluding the Mint bullion balance and the paper currency reserve which amounted to Rs. 1,024·55 lakhs—32 per cent. of which was held in B.G. securities of the face value of Rs. 324·98 lakhs, the various other reserves and securities and cash at the end of 1341 F. were distributed as follows:—debt redemption reserve Rs. 123·60 lakhs, famine reserve Rs. 202·92 lakhs, industrial reserve Rs. 73·93 lakhs, O.S. stabilization reserve Rs. 358·53 lakhs and deposit reserve Rs. 93·27 lakhs. The Government debt at the end of 1341 F. aggregated Rs. 6,16,23,744.

No silver or bronze coining was done at the Mint during the year, except minting the nickel tokens (one anna pieces) of the face value of Rs. 1,10,500. Silver coins of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ th and $\frac{1}{8}$ th rupee denominations and one anna nickel coins of the total face value of Rs. 1,14,000 were put into circulation. Altogether 1,07,168 tolas of silver were got either from H. S. and defective M. S. coins withdrawn from circulation or from counterfeit and defaced coins received from the Government departments. In all 1,211 gold coins were minted for ceremonial and *nazar* purposes and 2,424 coins were sold, leaving a balance of 2,884 at the end of 1341 F.

The total value of currency notes of different denominations in circulation increased from Rs. 1,087·48 lakhs in 1340 F. to Rs. 1,093·38 lakhs in 1341 F. The paper currency reserve at the end of 1341 F. was O.S. Rs. 743·02 lakhs and the Government of India securities of the face value of B. G. Rs. 324·98 lakhs.

MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE.

There was no change in the civil divisions of the *Diwani* area except in the number of villages which showed an increase due to the transfer of *Peshkari* villages. It was gratifying to observe that every year the occupied area was increasing with a corresponding fall in the assessed waste which still measured 17·97 lakhs acres.

The income realised from all heads of land revenue increased from Rs. 300·00 lakhs to Rs. 309·46 lakhs, indicating a net rise of Rs. 9·46 lakhs. Remission grants during the year were Rs. 65·23 lakhs (Rs. 47·93 lakhs in

the Telingana districts and Rs. 17·30 lakhs in the Mahratwada districts) as compared with Rs. 65·67 lakhs in 1340 F. The percentage of remissions to assessment decreased from 19·02 in 1340 F. to 18·62 in 1341 F. The total arrears outstanding at the end of 1341 F. under all heads of revenue amounted to Rs. 45,23,967.

As usual, original survey, classification and revision works as well as traverse operations were carried out in certain villages of the dominion. In view of the existing economic depression, no revised rates were announced anywhere. Only 47 cases of boundary disputes were disposed of during the year.

Inams to the extent of an annual revenue of Rs. 3,53,521 were confirmed in perpetuity and of Rs. 454 only for one life.

The shortage in the export of staples, owing to the poor outturn of crops, the temporary reduction in the export duty on staples on account of fall in prices, the general fall in prices of the principal imports, the abolition of the octroi duty and the exemption of certain articles from duty for encouraging local industries, resulted in a fall in the customs revenue from Rs. 121·80 lakhs in 1340 F. to Rs. 101·85 lakhs in 1341 F. The *Diwani* revenue was Rs. 84·71 lakhs and the *Sarf-i-Khas* revenue Rs. 17·14 lakhs. The tariff rates on certain exports and imports were revised and enforced during the year.

The duty on *ganja* as well as that on the country spirits in the districts of Hyderabad, Medak, Atraf-i-Balda and Karimnagar was raised. Owing to the introduction of the Madras system as an experimental measure, a tree tax at the rate of Rs. 2 per date or *tad* tree was imposed for the first time in the Medak and Atraf-i-Balda districts and in certain *taluks* of the Nalgonda district. A gradual fall in the consumption of liquor was attributed mainly to depressed economic conditions and partly to a substantial reduction in the number of shops and a steady increase in duty. The gross excise revenue increased from Rs. 182·50 lakhs to Rs. 185·94 lakhs, but after deducting compensation paid to different parties, the net revenue amounted to Rs. 157·24 lakhs as compared with Rs. 159·64 lakhs indicating a fall of Rs. 2·40 lakhs. The cost of the administration was Rs. 9·99 lakhs or 5·4 per cent. of the revenue demand against Rs. 9·39 lakhs or 5·06 per cent in the preceding year.

An increase was noted in the total income and expenditure of the Registration Department including *Sarf-i-Khas* and *Jagirs*—the former rose from Rs. 3·77 lakhs to Rs. 4·08 lakhs and the latter from Rs. 2·01 lakhs to Rs. 2·27 lakhs. The increase in the Stamps revenue was only Rs. 28,000 and it amounted to Rs. 26·88 lakhs, while there was a marked fall in the total expenditure—Rs. 3·78 lakhs against Rs. 5·74 lakhs. This large fall in expenditure was attributed to the purchase of machinery and generators in 1340 F. for the Stamps Manufacturing Department in the Mint and partly to the large supply of stamps to the Residency in that year.

The total forest area was 9,799·58 square miles, an increase of 99·43 square miles against the figure of the preceding year. Some blocks in three divisions of Telingana were selected during the year for village forests. As usual, the work of demarcating, surveying and mapping was carried out in all divisions where systematic felling was in progress. Prescriptions of the sanctioned working plans were generally carried out. A decrease was noted in the fire protected area as operations were confined to the felled coupes of certain divisions. The sylviculture work was on the whole satisfactory in most of the divisions while the area exploited decreased from 33,053 acres in 1340 F. to 30,980 acres in 1341 F. The forest revenue showed a considerable fall of Rs. 4·17 lakhs against the figure of the preceding year and amounted to Rs. 12·72 lakhs. This decrease was partly due to the general trade depression and partly to the abolition of the grazing fees. On the contrary, the total

expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the department increased from Rs. 7·42 lakhs in 1340 F. to Rs. 8·08 lakhs in 1341 F.

There were, as before, 4 coal mines in the dominion. There was an increase in the total output of coal as well as in the realisation of royalty. Output of Shahabad stones from quarries and that of cement manufactured by the Shahabad Cement Company showed an increase with a corresponding rise in their respective incomes got in the shape of royalty and quarrying fees. Thus the total income from all the sources amounted to Rs. 3·10 lakhs as against Rs. 3·01 lakhs indicating a net rise of Rs. 9,000.

Mines and Quarries.

PROTECTION.

The total strength of the State Army was 19,759,—7,200 Regulars and 12,559 Irregulars—and the total expenditure on the military was Rs. 75·96 lakhs as against Rs. 73·48 lakhs in the preceding year.

Military.

The relations between the police and the general public remained satisfactory. Though there were incidents of communal friction in some places and a few regrettable fracas occurred, yet the general inter-communal attitude of Muslims and Hindus continued to be friendly. The subjects of the State were, as usual, loyal to their kind, beloved and generous ruler. Outside political agitations did not disturb the peace of the country.

Police.

The total strength of the police force—officers and men combined—was 16,444 and 50 per cent. of it was literate. There was a rise of 6·7 per cent. in the total number of crimes committed in the State but the true cases of cognisable crimes (11,041 against 10,340) showed an increase of about 3 per cent. and 80 per cent. of them were traced. 92 per cent. of the traced cases (8,179) were prosecuted. Out of the cases decided by the courts (8,052), 53·9 per cent. were either convicted or released on bail security for good behaviour, 29·9 per cent. acquitted or discharged, 15 per cent. were compounded and 1·2 per cent. were dismissed on account of death, escape, etc. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 5·78 lakhs, of which 38 per cent. was recovered. The total expenditure on the police force—*Diwani* and *Sarf-i-Khas*—was Rs. 50·68 lakhs as compared with Rs. 50·49 lakhs.

Both civil and criminal cases (including arrears of the preceding year) for disposal increased by 6·2 per cent. and numbered 1,87,614 as compared with 1,76,520 in 1341 F. and 77·1 per cent. of them were disposed of. The average duration of cases was shorter on the original civil and criminal sides, while it was longer on the appellate sides.

Justice.

The conduct of prisoners was satisfactory as evidenced by a fall in offences committed by the jail prisoners as well as in the escapes effected during the year. Comparably the general health of the prisoners was better because there was a decline in the jail mortality and in the daily average of the sick. An increase was noted in the daily average strength of the convicts and the under-trials—the former rose from 1,596 to 1,700 and the latter from 1,171 to 1,348. These figures indicated that the improved results obtained by the police and in the courts were maintained. The net expenditure borne by the Government for the maintenance of jails was Rs. 8·34 lakhs.

Jails.

There were 44 estates under the management of the court and the Honorary Superintendents. The aggregate revenue was Rs. 36·33 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 28·47 lakhs was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 7·86 lakhs. 88 per cent. of the total villages under the supervision of the court

Court of Wards.

were surveyed and assessed and more than Rs. 2,00,000 were spent on public works and general improvements. A considerable reduction in the liabilities of the estates was noted. As usual, special attention was paid to the education of the wards who numbered 104—58 boys and 46 girls.

DEVELOPMENT.

Agriculture.

The annual rainfall in the dominion was 39·22 inches as against a normal of 27·85 inches. Despite the capricious nature of the monsoon and damages done to the *kharif* and *abi* crops by insects and other pests in certain parts of the dominion, the agricultural season for 1341 F. was, on the whole, satisfactory. With the exception of *jawar*, tobacco and *sesamum*, the acreage and outturn under every other crop were larger than in the preceding year. The prices of the principal food-grains like wheat, *jawar* and rice fluctuated with changes in the rainfall and the yield forecasts.

The reorganisation of the department was sanctioned and given effect to during the year. This being purely an agricultural country, all possible endeavours were being made to afford facilities to the cultivators enabling them to get more yield with minimum labour by the adoption of scientific methods and up-to-date implements. Research and experimental works were conducted at the Government farms in connection with rice, *jawar*, wheat, cotton and their respective rotational crops. Before making any definite recommendations to the farmers for adopting particular methods of cultivation, they had been previously tested with regard to their practicability and profitableness. The farmers were also convinced of the varied improved methods of cultivation demonstrated to them at the Government farms and also in the selected plots in their own lands. Selected seeds were distributed and steps were taken to encourage cotton cultivation in the protected areas, particularly to maintain the purity of the famous variety of Gaorani cotton. The total areas sown with the seeds supplied by the department measured 1·98 lakh acres, of which 1·67 lakhs of acres were taken up by the Gaorani cotton. Besides, modern agricultural implements and scientifically prepared manures were distributed on *taccavi*. During the year, the surveys of the poultry industry and fruit gardening in the dominion were completed and that of cotton in the Mahratwada tract was in progress.

Candidates were trained to meet the demand for trained engine drivers and gardeners. Farmers' sons were given practical training in the improved methods of agriculture. In all, 11 scholarship-holders were undergoing the graduate course at the Agricultural Colleges of Poona and Nagpur and 5 candidates were studying at the Gorakpur Agricultural School in the United Provinces.

All the aforesaid activities of the department including propaganda and demonstration had so great an influence on the cultivators that their deep-rooted conservatism was being gradually replaced by their enthusiasm for adopting modern methods of scientific cultivation, up-to-date implements and scientifically manufactured manures.

Apart from the solely agricultural outlook, the department was also paying attention to the question of rural improvements (such as sanitation, home industry, education etc.) by starting work on the lines followed by the Young Men's Christian Association, Coimbatore. For this purpose the department had engaged the services of an expert of the institution who started experimental work at Patancharu, a village close to the city and organised propaganda work in the neighbouring villages. The work so far done by him was very much appreciated by the villagers.

The activities of the department were mainly directed towards the prevention and control of contagious diseases in animals and breeding operations. An increase was noted in the number of outbreaks reported and the total deaths by epidemics. The mortality due to Rinderpest was still rampant as in the year before and 90 per cent. of the total deaths were attributed to it. More than seventy-five thousand animals were inoculated and a little above one third of that number by the serum simultaneous method. The use of liq : iodine was reported to have proved effective in the early stages of Rinderpest. Comparably more castrations were performed during the year.

The number of stationary hospitals remained the same as before *viz.*, 14, while the travelling dispensaries decreased from 62 to 56. About three lakhs of animals were treated in the dominion. Forty-three stallions and 16 bulls were at the stud farms. The total horse and cattle shows held at different places in the dominion was 15, where 16,838 cattle and 2,367 horses were exhibited. Prizes were awarded either in cash or in silver bangles to the owners of approved animals. Altogether 19 students had been under training at the different veterinary colleges in India.

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Institute sanctioned an annual grant of B.G. Rs. 10,000 for five years for the appointment of an officer to investigate into animal diseases in the State. The officer selected for the purpose was deputed to " Muktesar " for the necessary training.

The total amount spent on this head was Rs. 48·03 lakhs—Rs. 28·69 lakhs on capital works and Rs. 19·34 lakhs on ordinary irrigation. Out of the expenditure on capital works, Rs. 23·47 lakhs were consumed by the Nizamsagar project, Rs. 3·11 lakhs by the project surveys of the Krishna, the Tungabhadra, the Juldurg and the Purna, Rs. 1·67 lakhs on the maintenance of capital works and Rs. 0·44 lakh on the minor projects. As regards the canal section of the Nizamsagar project, it was reported that the whole length of the main channel (0 to 38 mile) and all the field channels were completed. The works on the main canal were completed upto mile 72½ and those on the branch canals were carried out to a great extent. Seven distributaries were completed and water discharged into them. Besides, additional distributaries were started in 1341 F. and they were in progress at the close of the year. No original work was done under the Palair project. The sanctioned grant for the Wyra project was Rs. 1·23 lakhs against which Rs. 50,429 were spent to the end of 1341 F.

The expenditure on the ordinary irrigation aggregated Rs. 19·34 lakhs : Rs. 16·50 lakhs were spent on works and the balance on maintenance. The Tank Restoration and Road Survey Parties traversed 797 sq. miles and surveyed 385 miles of roads, 186 tanks and several other important major works.

Trade depression with its attendant low prices of staples had further crippled the resources of the agricultural class which necessitated the adoption of relief measures such as the suspension of collecting arrears of land revenue under all heads, postponement of 25 per cent. of *abi* and *kharif kists*, liberal grants of *taccavi* loans to agriculturists and the continuance of the reduced scale of export duty consequent on the fall in the prices of agricultural commodities.

The scarcity of drinking water was more keenly felt in the Raichur district than in any other district of the dominion. With a view to providing it, a Well-Sinking Department was started in 1337 F. During the quinquennium ending 1341 F, it sank 509 wells and the number of wells in progress at the close of the year was 152. The total amount spent on their construction in 1341 F. was Rs. 2·26 lakhs. Besides, Rs. 1·38 lakhs were spent on the famine roads under construction in that district.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

The aggregate value of trade decreased from 26·50 crores to 23·48 crores. The imports increased from 13·01 crores to 13·36 crores, while the exports declined from 13·49 crores to 10·13 crores. The rise of imports over exports was 3·23 crores. The main cause of decline in trade was attributed to the general economic depression and a considerable fall in the prices of commodities. The values of the principal commodities of export and import with comparative figures of the preceding year were as noted in para. 190 of the report.

Trade. Surveys of the salt, glass and paper industries were conducted with the object of obtaining reliable data as to their position and prospects in the dominion. The report submitted on the salt industry had been under consideration of Government.

Industry. His Exalted Highness was graciously pleased to perform the opening ceremony of the Cottage Industries Institute located in the new building at Mushirabad. The annual outturn of the institute was valued at Rs. 18,550, of which articles worth Rs. 12,000 were sold. In all, 197 artisans were trained in it. In spite of the fact that it was yet in its infancy, the results so far obtained were reported to be not discouraging.

Seven demonstration parties stationed at different centres in the State toured from village to village within the respective jurisdictions assigned to them for popularising the use of the improved hand-looms. They succeeded in introducing 565 sleys and 444 dobbies. The outturns of the Government Soap and Carpet factories were well received in the markets.

The Government Industrial Laboratory did the usual analytical and industrial work, trained post-graduates and gave help to the owners of industries. In 1341 F. 648 samples were received for analysis and the fees realised amounted to Rs. 360. Three candidates were trained at the laboratory in general analytical work, in the preparation of inks, mantles and matches and in the analysis of agricultural products. During the year, Rs. 76,448 were advanced as loans to 12 small industries. The total amount received towards their liquidation was Rs. 13,742 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,99,792 still to the credit of the department.

Twenty-two new factories were registered under the "Hyderabad Factories Act" and seven ceased to exist, thus bringing the total factories in the State at the end of 1341 F. to 402. Of these, 5 were spinning and weaving mills, the rest being cotton, ginning and press factories and rice, flour and oil mills.

A progressive decline in the employment of child labour was noticed in the factories and there was evidence of adult labour being substituted in their stead. The employment of women during the nights was virtually stopped.

The State contained 41 joint stock companies —18 related to banking and insurance, 16 to trade and manufacturers, 6 to mills and presses, one to mining and 5 to theatres and entertainments.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

The aim and object of this department has been principally to assist the agricultural class in their finances and to diffuse co-operative knowledge among the public in general. It was a matter of satisfaction that, despite economic depression and the capricious nature of the monsoon, the department was able to register 117 new societies, thus raising the total number of co-operative institutions to 2,431 at the end of 1341 F. as compared with 2,314 in the year before. The total membership also increased from 67,544 to 72,125. Out of the total institutions, one was the Dominion or the Apex Bank, one Co-operative Union, 33 were central banks, 2,014 agricultural societies and 382 non-agricultural societies. The total working capital

increased by Rs. 12·86 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 229·31 lakhs in 1341 F. as against Rs. 216·45 lakhs in 1340 F. As usual, the Central Co-operative Union confined its activities to the spread of co-operative knowledge and the expansion of the movement. The Union celebrated the "Co-operative Day" at the capital and it proved an unqualified success particularly in giving publicity to its varied activities.

BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The total amount spent on this head was Rs. 136·86 lakhs against Rs. 119·85 lakhs, indicating an increase of Rs. 17·01 lakhs. Out of this, Rs. 114·92 lakhs were spent on works, Rs. 19·47 lakhs on establishment and Rs. 2·57 lakhs on tools and plant.

Seventy-eight buildings assigned to different government departments costing Rs. 25,000 and above had been under construction and 59 of them were completed by the end of 1341 F. The expenditure on the Delhi palace was Rs. 1·62 lakhs, thus bringing the total expenses on it to the end of 1341 F. to Rs. 25·39 lakhs. The preliminaries connected with the *Osmania* University buildings project were being attended to. The total amount to be paid as compensation for lands and buildings required for the University project was estimated at Rs. 2·13 lakhs. On preliminary works Rs. 1·44 lakhs were spent against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 8·89 lakhs.

Forty-two important roads and seven bridges had been in progress—13 of the former and 2 of the latter were completed during the year under report. Two hundred and forty-three miles of roads were completed and opened for traffic. The total length of miles maintained by the Public Works Department to the end of 1341 F. was 4,271 miles.

The Drainage Department spent Rs. 9·08 lakhs in 1341 Fasli.—Rs. 6·90 lakhs on works, Rs. 1·89 lakhs on establishment and Rs. 0·29 lakh on tools and plant. Since the establishment of the department in 1335 F. to the end of 1341 F., the total expenditure incurred on drainage was Rs. 70·96 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 11 lakhs was sanctioned during the year for the construction of cement roads measuring 13·1 miles in length in different parts of the city. Out of Rs. 5 lakhs provided in the Budget of 1341 F. for the construction of roads in the city, an expenditure of Rs. 4·71 lakhs was incurred during the year. Thus the total amount spent on the cement roads for 1338—1341 F. was Rs. 24·63 lakhs against the allotment of Rs. 25 lakhs.

Against Rs. 28·52 lakhs at the disposal of the City Improvement Board, Rs. 26·77 lakhs were spent in 1341 F. Of this, Rs. 24·52 lakhs were spent on works and compensation, Rs. 2·08 lakhs on establishment and Rs. 0·22 lakh on maintenance. The particulars of work done by the above two departments were shown in paras. 210, 211 and 216 of the report.

Fifty-one miles of the Bider extension railway from Muhamadabad to Udgir was opened for traffic. The total mileage of the State Railways in 1341 F. was 1,231·49: broad guage 607·96 miles and metre guage 623·53 miles. Motor Bus Services were opened on certain roads in the Hyderabad city and suburbs and in the districts of Warangal and Nalgonda.

The aggregate capital expenditure on the State Railways to the end of 1341 F. was B.G. Rs. 1,365·76 lakhs. The gross earnings and the working expenses amounted to B.G. Rs. 197·78 lakhs and B.G. Rs. 110·65 lakhs respectively, yielding a net surplus of B.G. Rs. 87·13 lakhs.

There were in all 790 post-offices and 873 letter boxes in the State. Authorised savings banks numbered 385. Deposits received during the year totalled Rs. 59·29 lakhs and withdrawals amounted to Rs. 52·34 lakhs. There was a decrease in the total income—Rs. 9·96 lakhs against Rs. 10·15 lakhs, while the total expenditure increased from Rs. 9·53 lakhs to Rs. 9·68 lakhs.

The State had two telephone services—one for the capital and the other for the districts. The City Telephone Service consisted of 796 exchange lines and 286 extension lines. Besides, there were one call office and three service lines. An increase was noted in the income and expenditure of the City Service—the former rose from 1·75 lakhs to Rs. 1·88 lakhs and the latter from Rs. 1·76 lakhs to Rs. 1·95 lakhs, resulting in a net loss of Rs. 7,000 as against Rs. 1,000 in 1340 F.

With regard to the District Service which was confined to Raichur Warangal, Aurangabad and Jalna, it might be observed that the said service had not, so far, become a paying concern. The total income realised from the above centres (Rs. 43,512) was considerably less than their aggregate total expenditure (Rs. 73,986) by 70 per cent. The outstandings to be recovered from the subscribers to the end of 1341 F. were a little less than half a lakh.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Comparably there was a fall in the total number of births as well as in deaths in the dominion which fact indicated that the health of the people in the State was satisfactory. As in the preceding year the highest birth and death rates per *mille* were recorded in the city of Hyderabad. With the exception of "Injuries" and "Respiratory diseases," the mortality under every disease showed a decline as against the corresponding figure in the year before, but 70 per cent. of the total deaths were due to fevers. This result was mostly attributed to the timely preventive and precautionary measures adopted by the department in the city as well as in the districts to check against the spread of the epidemics.

The extensive programme of road construction and of drains undertaken by the departments of the City Improvement Board and the Drainage respectively together with the efficient arrangements made by the Water Works Department for the supply of drinking water and the timely preventive and precautionary measures adopted by the Plague and the Malaria Departments, contributed immensely towards the improvement of sanitation in the city of Hyderabad. Special attention was paid by the sanitary officers to check the outbreaks of epidemics at the important centres of festivals (*Urs* and *Jatras*) in the districts. Besides, the travelling dispensaries allocated to different districts treated in their jurisdictions increasingly larger numbers of patients, and performed a greater number of anti-plague and malaria operations. There was a slight fall in the number of children vaccinated by the travelling staff.

Vaccination in the dominion was carried out by 184 vaccinators. In all, 1·74 lakhs of vaccinations were performed and 87·1 per cent. of them proved successful. The Warangal district recorded the highest number of vaccinations, whereas the Osmanabad district recorded the lowest. More than ten thousand vaccinations were performed in the city of Hyderabad.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries in the dominion was 146 :—
132 were maintained by the Government, 5 by the *Sarf-i-Khas*, 7 were aided by the local Boards and 2 by the State.

New patients treated in the above institutions increased from 16·06 lakhs in 1340 F. to 18·64 lakhs in 1341 F. the number of in-patients being 28,136 compared with 19,278. Beds available for in-patients also increased—1,750 against 1,628. Of these, 887 were in the city hospitals, 436 in the district hospitals and 427 in the aided Leprosy Dispensary at Ditchpally. Special arrangements were made at the *Osmania* General Hospital for the treatments of ear, eye, nose, throat and dental diseases. Tubercular cases were also treated at the *Osmania* Hospital and Isolation Hospital. The

pasteur treatment for patients bitten by rabid animals was available at the Chemical and Bacteriological laboratory in the capital and at the hospitals of the district headquarters of Aurangabad, Nizamabad, Warangal and Gulbarga. Besides, there were three special institutions; the Mental Hospital for lunatics, the Isolation Hospital particularly intended for the treatment of contagious diseases and the Leper Home, Ditchpally (a Mission Institution) subsidised by the Government.

Two hospitals were exclusively maintained in the State for female patients—the Victoria Zenana Hospital at the capital and the other known as the Rani Shernapalli Hospital at Gulbarga. Eight hospitals in the city and 16 in the districts were provided with qualified lady doctors. Besides, outdoor relief was afforded to women at all the Government institutions. The growing confidence of women in the western treatment was proved by the fact that there had been a gradual increase in the total number of female patients treated at the different institutions. In 1841 F. the figure reached 6·45 lakhs as compared with 5·57 lakhs in the preceding year, showing a net increase of 0·88 lakh.

The majority of the district and *tahiq* dispensaries were located in rented buildings. With the object of providing buildings for the district institutions a new design for branch dispensaries, a revised design for the hospitals of district headquarters and a modified mortuary were approved by the Government and it was expected that many buildings as per approved designs would be ready during the current triennium 1841—1843 F. A Mental Hospital, a Tubercular sanitarium and the enlargement of the Victoria Zenana Hospital were reported as the pressing requirements of the State. Complete schemes for the first two had been under the consideration of the Government.

Notwithstanding the allopathic institutions, the Government maintained 29 *Unani* and *Ayurvedic* dispensaries at the capital. In districts the *Unani* and *Ayurvedic* dispensaries were subsidised by the Local Boards. The total amount spent by the Government on Public Health and Sanitation was Rs. 21·38 lakhs as against Rs. 20·50 lakhs in the year before.

EDUCATION.

The department of Public Instruction concentrated its attention on consolidating its work rather than on expanding it. Many High Schools and Middle Schools were re-organised and adequate staffs provided. Arrangements were made for the physical training of boys in most of the schools and colleges and the College of Physical Education trained candidates to take up places of Physical Instructors in schools. New schools were opened for adult education. Scouting was also making good progress in the city as well as in the districts. Besides arts colleges, there were professional colleges as well. All facilities were provided for the higher, secondary and primary education of girls. Scholarships and loans were granted to candidates every year for higher training in foreign countries. A large amount was spent on scholarships to deserving students in colleges, high, middle and primary schools and to teachers in Normal Schools and to the students of the Engineering, Industrial and Theological Schools. The total amount spent under the Head "Scholarships" was about Rs. 7 lakhs in 1841 F. The State maintained a Public Library as well as other libraries attached to different Government departments, colleges and schools. The total amount spent on "Libraries" was Rs. 1·68 lakhs.

It was gratifying to observe that the total expenditure on education had been increasing year after year and it amounted to Rs. 106·91 lakhs in 1841 F. as against Rs. 98·40 lakhs (revised) in 1840 F., and Rs. 90·97 lakhs in 1839 F. Out of the total expenditure, the amount charged to public funds was Rs. 95·56 lakhs and the balance of Rs. 11·35 lakhs was spent by private agencies. The direct expenditure, i.e., expenses on tuition amounted to Rs. 66·51 lakhs and the indirect expenditure, i.e., expenses connected

with university, direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings, etc., aggregated Rs. 40·40 lakhs. Of the direct expenditure (66·51 lakhs), Rs. 23·74 lakhs were spent on primary education, Rs. 27·77 lakhs on secondary education, Rs. 10·85 lakhs on university education and Rs. 4·15 lakhs on special schools. The amount spent on the education of women in the State was Rs. 8·86 lakhs. More than eight hundred private institutions were subsidised by the State and the total amount spent in this connection was Rs. 4·58 lakhs. The income from tuition fees totalled Rs. 4·40 lakhs.

All kinds of educational institutions in the State numbered 5,556—4,510 public and 1,046 private with a total strength of 3,45,207 pupils—2,99,647 boys and 45,560 girls. The percentage of scholars under instruction to the school-going population was 15·9 : boys formed 27·9 per cent. and girls 4·3 per cent. of their respective school-going population. The total strength of boys and girls under instruction in public schools was 2,70,187 and 45,300 respectively.

Out of the public institutions numbering 4,510, there were 10 colleges (1,400), 50 English and *Osmania* High Schools (23,027), 128 Middle Schools (33,799), 4,260 Primary Schools (2,52,132) and 62 Special Schools (5,129), the figures in brackets representing individually the number of scholars in every stage. Special schools comprised the training schools for men and women teachers, the religious schools, the adult schools, the industrial schools, the vocational schools, the commercial classes, the Civil Engineering School and the Law Class under the control of the High Court.

Out of the 10 colleges, 9 were affiliated to the *Osmania* University and one, the *Nizam* College, to the Madras University. Of the *Osmania* University colleges, 5 were first grade—the *Osmania* Arts College, the *Zenana* College, the Engineering College, the Medical College and the Training College and four were second grade arts colleges viz., those of Aurangabad, Warangal, Gulbarga and Hyderabad.

The University results of the arts and professional examinations were satisfactory. 50·8 per cent. of the total candidates who had appeared for the Hyderabad School Leaving Certificate Examination and 81·8 per cent. of those who had appeared for the *Osmania* Matriculation, were declared successful.

The State maintained 696 schools of all grades for girls with a strength of 45,300 scholars. Of these, there were one first grade college known as the *Zenana* College affiliated to the *Osmania* University, 6 High Schools, 19 Middle Schools, 665 Primary Schools and 5 Special Schools. With the exception of the Departmental Middle School examination, the results produced at the other public examinations were satisfactory. The total expenditure incurred on the education of girls was Rs. 8·86 lakhs as compared with 8·05 lakhs in the preceding year. The income from fees increased from Rs. 81,440 in 1340 F. to Rs. 87,840 in 1341 F.

The *Osmania* University Bureau engaged itself in the translation of
 Translation Bureau. 55 books relating to different arts and sciences into Urdu. 17 translations were completed during the year. The Terms Committee held 170 meetings and coined 5,700 technical terms.

Recruitments into the higher grades of the public service continued to
 Civil Service Class. be made as before by a combined system of nomination and competition. Six candidates appeared at the Final Examination and four were declared successful, of whom three were assigned to the Revenue Department and one to the Judicial Department. Thirty-three candidates appeared for the competitive examination held during the year and eight were selected in the order of merit.

Apart from the translation of scientific works issued by the Translation
 Literature and Press. Bureau of the *Osmania* University and the works on fiction by the *Dairat-ul-Mariff* Press, the total number of books published in the different languages of the state was 559. About

56 per cent. of these publications were in Urdu which indicated the popularity of that language as a literary medium.

The scientific activities of the observatory, besides its usual seismological and meteorological observation, were summarised in para. 378 of this report. The total amount spent on its maintenance was Rs. 38,271.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The department maintained a large number of mosques and temples and paid religious and charitable grants to individuals and institutions. Besides, large amounts were spent annually on religious festivals and funds were provided for the *Haj* pilgrims. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 13,39,138 as compared with Rs. 13,28,234 in the year before.

Very important additional equipments were made to the press during the year by the purchases of the most up-to-date machinery in the printing world and of the Indian Daily Mail plant. The *Osmania Nastaliq Type* was growing more popular and good progress was made with the *Osmania Naskh* script. An appreciable decrease in the overhead charges to be fixed for 1342 F. was noted in all the sections of the press except lithography. The piece rate system of the Government of India presses was introduced and it was found to work satisfactorily. Out of Rs. 4.94 lakhs outstanding against different offices, Rs. 1.86 lakhs were adjusted during the year, leaving Rs. 3.08 lakhs pending disposal at the end of the year.

Including fresh purchases of stationery of the value of Rs. 5.59 lakhs, the total stock at the disposal of the depot was valued at Rs. 7.33 lakhs, of which stationery worth Rs. 5.25 lakhs was supplied to the Government offices.

There were two electric services—one in the city and the other in the districts. The City Electricity Department showed an increase in receipts and expenditure—the former rose from Rs. 14.10 lakhs in 1340 F. to Rs. 15.20 lakhs in 1341 F. and the latter from Rs. 7.34 lakhs to Rs. 7.50 lakhs. The net profit after deducting the depreciation charges as well as the cost of generation and distribution was Rs. 5.22 lakhs, which worked out 6.6 per cent. on the capital outlay amounting to Rs. 79.04 lakhs to the end of 1341 F.

The operations of the District Electricity Department were confined for the present to the Aurangabad town only. Owing to the world wide economic depression, there was a considerable fall in its income which was about a thousand rupees in 1341 F.

The turn-over of the Mint Workshop for 1341 F. amounted to Rs. 3.58 lakhs against Rs. 4.11 lakhs in the preceding year, indicating a fall of Rs. 0.53 lakh. The amount spent on the maintenance and repairs to plant and machinery was Rs. 21,118.

The survey of the Bidar monuments had been in progress. Two mosques, one each at Dauranapalli and Karachur in the Yadgir and Shahpur *taluqs* of the Gulbarga district, were for the first time surveyed. The total amount spent on repairs to the conservation of different monuments in the dominion amounted to Rs. 49,866. In the domain of epigraphy no new inscriptions were found but those of the previous years were being published in the Epigraphic Indo-Moslimica. Altogether 959 coins were acquired :—13 of gold, 80 of silver and 866 of copper. Besides, many articles of great interest comprising MS. specimens of calligraphy, old arms and *Bidri*-ware were obtained for the Hyderabad Museum. During the year, two exhibitions were arranged in the Museum. One of them was a Japanese Art Exhibition consisting of excellent paintings produced by the modern Japanese master artists. The other exhibition contained most accurate copies of the Bidar tile works,

gold and water colour designs and inscriptions from Bidar monuments. These exhibitions awakened public interest in arts. The cost of the department including museum amounted to Rs. 1,41,935.

The total amount spent on the maintenance of the department was Rs. 48,217 as compared with Rs. 41,449 in the year before. The work done by the department in 1341 F. was summarised in para. 382 of the report.

The drafting of the census report was taken up side by side with the tables. Nine out of 12 chapters and three special notes were completed before the close of the year. The cost of establishment, etc., amounted to Rs. 76,941.

CHAPTER I

Physicial and Political Geography.

SECTION I.

Physical Features, etc.

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 15 of the Decennial Report from 1322 F. to 1331 F. on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.

SECTION II.

Historical Summary.

2. *Vide* pages 15 to 22 of the Decennial Report from 1322 F. to 1331 F. on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.

SECTION III.

Form of Administration.

3. *Vide* pages 22 to 28 of the Decennial Report from 1322 F. to 1331 F. on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.

SECTION IV.

Civil Divisions.

4. *Vide* pages 28 to 34 of the Decennial Report from 1322 F. to 1331 F. on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.

SECTION V.

Details of the Census for 1330 F. (1921.)

5. *Vide* pages 34 to 43 of the Decennial Report from 1322 F. to 1331 F. on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.

CHAPTER II

Administration of the Land

SECTION I.

Land Revenue

6. The Land Revenue portfolio remained in charge of Mr. T. J. Tasker, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., till the 27th Bahman, when Sir Richard Chenevix-Trench, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.A., permanent Revenue Member on his return from England with the Hyderabad Delegation to the Round Table Conference, resumed charge. Mr. Tasker was placed on special duty from the 28th Bahman up to the 16th Ardibehist when he proceeded on leave, and Mr. A. L. Binney, I.C.S. officiated as the Director-General and Revenue Secretary throughout the year.

7. There was no change, except that the Nizamsagar district, which had been temporarily created in 1339 F. for the purpose of developing the area under the Nizamsagar Irrigation Project, was reabsorbed in the Nizamabad district.

8. Excluding the *Sarf-i-Khas* and the *Paigah* areas, there were 16,614 *khalsa* villages and 2,422 *jagir* villages as against 16,598 and 2,436 respectively, in the preceding year. In the Warangal *subah*, there was a net decrease of 16 villages, owing to the submersion of 17 villages under the Nizamsagar Reservoir and the conversion of a *mazra* into a village. On the other hand, in the Medak *subah*, there was a net increase of 18 villages, owing to the transfer of some *Peshkari* villages to *Diwani* and the inclusion of 3 *jagir* villages which had been left out in previous reports.

9. The total area of the *Diwani* was 3,05,34,898 acres, which formed 57·69 per cent. of the total State area of 82,698 sq. miles or 5,29,26,720 acres. The remaining State area was taken up by the *Sarf-i-Khas*, *Paigahs*, *Jagirs*, *Makhtas*, etc.

The culturable *Diwani* area was 2,37,05,937 acres, of which 2,19,09,100 acres or 92·42 per cent. were occupied. Of the occupied lands, an area of 12,97,205 acres or 5·92 per cent. was irrigated—10,11,868 acres in Telangana and 2,85,337 acres in Mahratwada and the remaining area of 2,06,11,895 acres was dry land. The largest areas under irrigation were in the Nizamabad (18·89 per cent.), Medak (17·69 per cent.), Karimnagar (15·75 per cent.) and Warangal (12·38 per cent.) districts.

The assessed waste covered 17,96,837 acres, while *paramboke* or unassessed waste was 68,28,961 acres or 22·36 per cent. of the total *Diwani* area, but this included an area of 62,57,592 acres of Government forests, so that the actual area of unassessed waste was only 5,71,369 acres or 1·8 per cent. of the total area. The forest area in Mahratwada was only 9,73,629 acres against 52,83,963 in Telangana. The largest forest areas were in the Adilabad (17,54,576 acres) and Warangal (15,01,859 acres) districts.

10. A decrease of 13,333 acres in the area under dry cultivation was more than counterbalanced by an increase of 16,975 acres in the irrigated area. There were as many as 6,919 applications for an area of 1,09,273 acres assessed at Rs. 78,058. Of these, 1,129 applications were sanctioned, assigning an area of 19,596 acres, and returning a revenue of Rs. 24,568.

11. The land revenue from *ryotwari* (including *Ijara*, *Peshkush* and *Panmaqtas*, fruit trees, excess collections and miscellaneous heads) realised both on account of the current year's demand and previous arrears, amounted to Rs. 3,09,46,817 as against Rs. 3,00,00,044 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 9,46,273 or 3.06 per cent. This increase, notwithstanding the general economic depression, was mainly due to the better character of the season.

12. The total *ryotwari* assessment in 1841 F. was Rs. 3,48,89,218 against Rs. 3,46,64,229 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,24,989. Of this, the dry lands were assessed at Rs. 2,08,36,240 and the wet lands at Rs. 1,40,52,978. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 47,98,418 were granted in Telengana and Rs. 17,29,584 in Mahratwada, totalling Rs. 65,22,952 or 18.69 per cent. of the assessment against Rs. 65,66,922 in the previous year. The remissions granted were of two kinds, viz., the usual seasonal remissions amounting to Rs. 35,66,926 and remissions equivalent to one fourth of the *kharif kist* in the Mahratwada districts and one fourth of the *abi kist* in the Telengana districts amounting to Rs. 29,56,026, which were granted owing to the general economic depression. Excluding remissions, and adding Rs. 17,00,477 on account of *siwai jamabandi*, the net demand was Rs. 3,00,66,743 against Rs. 2,88,39,547 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 12,27,196 or 4.26 per cent. The increase was due to a more favourable agricultural season. The collections amounted to Rs. 2,86,46,252 or 95.27 per cent. of the net demand and Rs. 4,45,706 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,74,785. Excess collections amounted to Rs. 4,69,395.

18. The total number of occupants or holders, including joint *pattadars* and *shikmidars* increased from 11,84,177 to 11,97,235 or by 13,058, the increase being nearly equally distributed between Mahratwada and Telengana. The average holding in Mahratwada consisted of 22.53 acres of dry land and 0.50 acre of wet land while in Telengana, it consisted of 11.09 acres of the former and 1.57 acres of the latter. There was very little change in the size of the average holding. In Mahratwada, it ranged from about 18 acres in the Nanded and Gulbarga districts to over 32 acres in the Osmanabad district, and between 29 and 28 acres in the Aurangabad and Bidar districts. In Telengana, the area of a holding ranged from 8.2 acres in the Nizamabad district to 23.42 acres in the Mahboobnagar district. The average assessment per acre in Mahratwada was Rs. 1-1-10 for dry land and Rs. 5-15-2 for wet land, while in Telengana, it was 13 annas 6 pies for dry land and Rs. 12-2-6 for wet land. The highest average assessment per acre in Mahratwada for dry land was Rs. 1-9-4 in the Nanded district and for wet land Rs. 9-12-3 per acre in the Gulbarga district, while in Telengana the highest rate per acre for dry land was Rs. 1-4-5 in the Medak district and that for wet land was Rs. 19-15-2 in Nizamabad district.

14. Of the previous arrears, including *siwai jamabandi*, amounting to Rs. 27,41,514, Rs. 2,30,519 were collected and Rs. 1,36,031 were written off, leaving Rs. 23,74,964 outstanding at the close of the year. Including the outstandings of the year under review, the total arrears amounted to Rs. 83,49,749 as against Rs. 27,00,230 at the close of 1840 F. They had swelled owing to the continuation of the general economic depression.

15. The total demand on account of *peshkush*, *panmaqta*, income from fruit trees and other miscellaneous heads amounted to Rs. 15,49,644 of which Rs. 13,41,837 were collected, and Rs. 26,877 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,80,930 at the close of the year. The arrears on account of previous years amounted to Rs. 9,93,288.

The total arrears outstanding including those of the current and the previous years under all heads of land revenue, amounted to Rs. 45,23,967 at the end of 1841 F. as against Rs. 41,83,798 in 1840 F., indicating an excess of Rs. 3,40,169.

SECTION II.

Survey and Settlement.

16. Moulvi Ghulam Mustafa Sahib Qureishy continued as the Settlement Commissioner upto 13th Shehrewar 1341 F. and Mr. Jehangir B. Mehta, as the Officiating Commissioner from 22nd Meher 1341 F. to the end of the year. During the intervening period, no officiating arrangements were made and the routine work was carried out by the Deputy Commissioners.

17. During the year under report, original survey operations were undertaken in 114 villages, covering an area of 2,86,942 acres as against 2,73,311 acres of the previous year. The total cost amounted to Rs. 1,55,850 or on an average Re. 0-8-8 per acre. The average cost of the preceding year was Re. 0-10-7. The decrease of Re. 0-1-11 was due to better supervision.

18. Original classification was carried out in 108 villages of the dominion measuring a total area of 2,55,330 acres. The expenditure incurred on this account amounted to Rs. 62,849. The average cost per acre amounted to Re. 0-3-11 as compared with the average of Re. 0-4-0 in 1340 Fasli.

19. Revision work including resurvey and subdivision was carried out in 140 villages extending over a total area of 4,66,545 acres as against 235 villages covering an area of 5,30,706 acres in 1340 F. The expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 1,87,320 the average cost per acre being Re. 0-6-5 as against Re. 0-5-11 in 1340 F. The slight increase was due to the fact that in the current year most of the work done was in the Telengana country where the survey numbers were smaller and a water cess had to be assessed in addition to 'pahani' and the 'baghat takhtas' had to be scrutinised.

20. During the year, the Traverse Party carried out traverse operations in 140 villages of the Mulug and 122 villages of the Mahadevpur taluks and 6 villages in the Secunderabad and Bolaram Cantonments, *i.e.*, in 268 villages in all, as compared with 77 villages in the past year.

21. In the year under report, in view of the existing economic conditions, no revised rates were announced in any *taluk* of the dominion.

22. Cases of boundary disputes including the arrears that came up for hearing numbered 248, out of which 47 cases were disposed of during the year.

23. In the *Ambar Khana* or Central Store attached to the Commissioner's office the work of map drawing, printing and binding was carried out as usual. 882 maps were prepared at a cost of Rs. 17,149 the corresponding figures for 1340 F. being 615, and the cost being Rs. 16,591. Besides this, 1,222 maps were coloured and 1,386 maps were revised at a total cost of Rs. 10,648. The number of maps printed was 777 at a cost of Rs. 12,665. The amount realised by sale of maps and other articles was Rs. 6,820-12-10.

24. The cost of the department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,06,055 as against Rs. 5,01,300 in 1340 F. The expenditure incurred on account of survey and settlement operations in *jagirs* amounted to Rs. 2,21,595 out of which Rs. 71,477 had already been credited to the Government treasury and the balance of Rs. 1,50,118 was still to be realised.

SECTION III.

Inam Settlement.

25. Rai Jagmohan Lal Saheb was in charge of the department during a major part of the year. When he retired on pension Nawab Rasul Yar Jung Bahadur, the Additional *Nazim*, worked as the *Nazim* till the end of the year.

26. *Inams* to the extent of an annual revenue of Rs. 3,53,521 were confirmed in perpetuity and those of Rs. 454 were continued for one life. Those resumed were of the annual revenue of Rs. 15,936.

The nature and the revenue of the *inam* claims disposed of during the year were as tabulated under :—

Kind of <i>Inam</i>		Value confirmed O.S. Rs.	Value resumed O.S. Rs.
<i>Jagir</i>	.. ..	3,14,175	8,093
<i>Maqta</i>	.. ..	34,537	7,262
<i>Inam land</i>	.. ..	2,398	576
Cash <i>rusum</i>	.. ..	2,870	..
Cash <i>yomia</i>	.. ..	..	5
Total ..		3,53,975	15,936

27. *Inam* certificates issued during the year under report were as detailed below :—

Inam certificates.

By whom		1840 F.	1841 F.
His Exalted Highness	.. ..	14	9
Hon'ble the President in Council	.. ..	..	..
Hon'ble the Revenue Member	.. ..	..	..
<i>Nazim Atiyat</i>	.. ..	8	3
<i>Subedars</i>	.. ..	2	10
First <i>Taluqdars</i>	.. ..	20	22
Total ..		44	44

28. The number of cases pending at the commencement of 1841 F. was 479. 464 new cases were instituted during the course of the year, making a total of 943. Of these, 448 cases were disposed of during the year and 500 cases were pending disposal.

Case work.

SECTION IV.

Excise.

29. Mr. S. M. Bharucha, B.A. BOM. C.S. continued to hold the office of the Excise Commissioner during the year, except for the period from the 9th Khurdad to the 20th Shehrewar, when he was on leave and Nawab Rustom Jung Bahadur, Customs Commissioner, held charge in addition to his own duties.

30. The duty on *ganja* was raised from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35, following the change in Bombay while the duty on opium and *bhang* remained stationary at Rs. 100 and Rs. 10 per *seer*, respectively. As regards country spirits of the strength of 60° U. P., the duty was increased in Hyderabad from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-4-0 per gallon, and in the Medak and *Atraf-i-Balda* districts from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-4-6 per gallon, while in the Karimnagar district the duty on 25° U. P. was increased from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 3-14-6 per gallon. Consequent on the introduction of the Madras System into the Medak and *Atraf-i-Balda* districts, and into the Bhongir *taluk* and the *Pattis* of Bibipet and Rajampet in the Nalgonda district, a tree tax at the rate of Rs. 2 per date or *tad* tree was imposed.

31. The total demand on account of revenue during the year was Rs. 1,82,49,751 against Rs. 1,85,93,875 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,44,124. The collections against the year's demand amounted to Rs. 1,61,90,946 leaving a balance of Rs. 20,58,805. Of the arrears of the previous years amounting

Revenue.

to Rs. 37,43,534, Rs. 7,75,052 were remitted or written off, and Rs. 8,80,783 were realised. The total outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 41,46,304. Considering the general trade depression and the reduced buying power of the poorer classes, the collections were satisfactory. Generally speaking, the revenue demand had not fallen appreciably owing to the bulk of the area being under long-term contracts.

32. Including revenue from poisonous drugs (Rs. 31,976) the gross excise revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 1,82,49,751 as against Rs. 1,85,93,875 in the preceding year. After deducting compensations payable to *Sarf-i-Khas* and *Jagirdars* amounting to Rs. 6,98,693, the amount payable to the British Cantonments at Secunderabad and Aurangabad aggregating Rs. 16,82,132 and price of opium Rs. 1,94,884, the net excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,57,24,042 as against Rs. 1,59,64,426 in 1340 F. Of this, liquor, *sendhi* and *gulmohra* accounted for Rs. 1,40,77,150 and opium and hemp drugs for Rs. 16,14,916.

33. The net excise revenue of the Secunderabad town and cantonment, together with the revenue derived from opium and *ganja* payable to the Residency during the year, was Rs. 15,50,139 as against Rs. 15,98,212 in 1340 F. In addition to the above amount, a sum of Rs. 81,993 was paid to the Residency to the account of the Aurangabad cantonment during the year as against Rs. 77,961 in 1340 Fasli.

34. The consumption in proof gallons during the last four years was as noted below :—

1338 F.	1339 F.	1340 F.	1341 F.
9,10,427	8,24,897	6,86,091	5,54,387

As compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease of 81,704 proof gallons or 18 per cent. Taking the average of the previous three years, there was a fall of 2,36,084 proof gallons or 29·87 per cent. This decrease was compatible with that in the neighbouring provinces in British India, and was mainly due to depressed economic conditions and partly to administrative measure, *viz.*, a substantial reduction in the number of shops and steady increases in duty. The fall in consumption mostly affected the rural areas, which had particularly suffered owing to a great drop in the prices of staples. The incidence of consumption per hundred population was 3·84 proof gallons against 4·53 in 1340 F., 6·61 in 1339 F. and 7·4 in 1338 F. The low incidence of 1341, F. was much the same as in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and in the Central Provinces and Berar. The number of retail vendors was reduced from 8,015 in 1340 F. to 7,251 in 1341 F.

35. Indian made foreign liquor amounting to 14,915 gallons was manufactured against 10,799 gallons in the preceding year. Foreign spirits and wines of the value of Rs. 4,09,207 were imported, the corresponding figure for the preceding year being Rs. 4,97,704.

36. The revenue for *toddy* was much the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, Rs. 85,60,137 against Rs. 85,79,648. The number of *toddy* shops was reduced from 19,233 in 1340 F. to 18,002 in 1341 F.

37. The receipts from opium were Rs. 18,87,803 against Rs. 15,37,308 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,50,005 or 9·76 per cent. The consumption of opium during the year was 8,709 *seers* as compared with 12,794 *seers* in 1339 F. and 9,452 *seers* in 1340 F. Compared with the consumption of 1339 F. the decrease was as high as 31·93 per cent. and was partly due to the number of shops having been reduced from 1,206 in 1339 F. and 823 in 1340 F. to 625 in 1341 F. and partly to the prevailing economic conditions.

38. The revenue derived from *ganja* and *bhanga* was Rs. 5,04,638 against Rs. 4,90,248 in the preceding year. During the year, duty on *ganja* was increased from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 per *seer*. Consumption fell from 10,045 *seers* to 8,850 *seers*, and the number of shops was reduced from 709 to 611.

39. The revenue from poisonous drugs amounted to Rs. 31,976 and was practically stationary.

40. There were 564 prosecutions against 493, and convictions were obtained in 77 per cent. against 94 per cent. in the preceding year.

41. Rs. 5,000 were distributed as rewards.

42. The cost of administration was Rs. 9,98,785 or 5.4 per cent. of the revenue demand against Rs. 9,38,775 or 5.06 per cent. in the preceding year.

43. Government was pleased to appoint a committee, with the Chief Justice as President, to advise on the best methods of advancing the cause of temperance. The report of that committee had been under consideration.

SECTION V.

Forests.

44. Nawab Hamid Yar Jung Bahadur continued to be the Inspector-General of Forests.

The services of Mr. L. Mason, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C., belonging to the Imperial Forests Service, were secured for a period of six months with effect from Farwardi 1341 to advise the department on forest matters. He submitted a very useful report, which was in the Press, and action would be taken thereon in due course.

45. The areas under Reserved, Protected and Open Forests during the two years 1340 and 1341 F. were as compared below :-

		1340 F.	1341 F.
		Sq. miles	Sq. miles
Reserved Forests	..	8.75	32.55
Protected Forests	..	7,629.59	7,751.37
Open Forests	..	2,061.81	2,015.66
Total	..	9,700.15	9,799.58

The Reserved Forest was only an infinitesimal fraction, *viz.*, .33 per cent. of the total forest area. About half this area lay in the Medak division, the rest being distributed among the Nanded, Aurangabad and Nizamabad divisions. One block in the Medak division, six in the Khammam division and five in the Karimnagar division were selected for village forests.

46. The total length of external boundaries demarcated during the year was 235.98 miles, and a length of 3,540.13 miles was re-cleared, the total length of boundary lines maintained being 11,177.38 miles at a cost of Rs. 2,794-14-0. 2,455 new pillars were erected at a cost of Rs. 1,304-9-10.

47. The work of demarcating, surveying and mapping was carried out in all divisions where systematic fellings were in progress. Surveying operations were in progress in the Yellareddi and Banswada ranges of the Nizamabad division, Ibrahimpatan range of the Medak division and parts of the Gulbarga division. The Traverse Department of the Revenue Settlement demarcated village boundaries in the Mahadeopur *taluk* of the Karimnagar district.

48. The working plan parties dealt with an area of 39,558 acres or 61·8 square miles. In anticipation of sanction of the working plan, 55 coupes along the Kazipet-Balharshahr railway were auctioned which realised Rs. 79,295. Prescriptions of the sanctioned working plans and provisional schemes were generally carried out, except that in some divisions certain coupes could not be sold owing to lack of demand under present conditions.

49. Only Rs. 54 were spent on repairs, and maintenance of roads, and the work of aligning a road from Devenpalli to Manal in the Nizamabad division was in progress during the year.

50. Rs. 5,578 were spent by the department on the construction of quarters for Forest Guards, etc., in the Nizamabad, Asifabad, Warangal, Gulbarga, Medak and Khammam divisions. The construction of the Divisional Officer's quarters at Gulbarga, and of the Jintur Range office in the Nanded division by the Public Works Department was in progress.

51. 4,198 offences were reported during the year against 3,765 during the preceding year, showing an increase of 433 offences. Of the 9,203 cases for disposal, 4,259 cases were disposed of against 3,923 leaving 4,944 cases pending at the close of the year. Disposals in the divisions of Nanded (21·97 per cent.), Nizamabad (26·31 per cent.) and Asifabad (30·29 per cent.) were short. Fines realised by the department amounted to Rs. 51,270 against Rs. 46,777 in the foregoing year. There were 28 cases before courts, including 5 of the preceding year; convictions were obtained in 14 cases, and 9 cases resulted in acquittals or discharge, leaving 5 pending at the close of the year.

52. The fire-protected area was 5,02,027 acres against 5,98,517 acres in the year before. Fire protection was attempted only over 10 per cent. of the total area of Protected Forests. An area of 27,452 acres or 5·4 per cent. of the protected area was burnt. The decrease in the area under fire protection was due to operations being confined to the felled coupes in the Nizamabad and Gulbarga divisions. The cost of fire protection amounted to Rs. 7,778.

Grazing was allowed over 95 per cent. of the total forest area. 11,14,439 head of cattle were allowed to graze, yielding a revenue amounting to Rs. 3,67,776 against Rs. 3,51,798. Increases occurred in the Nalgonda, Aurangabad and Nanded divisions.

53. Reproduction from coppicing was reported to be satisfactory in all divisions. Regeneration of seed was fairly good, except in the Nizamabad and Nirmal divisions. There were numerous *satin* seedlings in the Gulbarga division and regeneration from *sandal* was very satisfactory in the Chincholi range.

54. Small areas aggregating 43 acres were sown up with *babul* seed in the Karimnagar, Parbhani and Nanded divisions. Bamboo seeds were sown broadcast in parts of the Nanded and Khammam divisions. *Sandal* seed was also sown in the Asifabad and Gulbarga divisions, and the experimental plantation of *sandal* in Yellandu (Warangal division) was doing well, and the plants were 1 to 8 feet high. *Teak*, *shisham* and *bijasal* were planted in the Narsampet range of the Warangal division. In Nalgonda seeds of *babul*, *neem*, *tella-tumma*, *sandra*, *siris*, *satin* and *narlinga* were sown in groups. In the Banswada range of the Nizamabad division experimental sowings of *palas*, *pala-korsha*, *neem* and *karanj* were started, and a nursery for raising bamboo seedlings was also established at Tirmalapur for planting, in future, bamboos along the Nizamsagar main canal. The germination of this nursery was satisfactory. Casuarina plantations were established over 8½ acres in Osman-sagar and 15 acres in Pakhal, and the plants were doing well.

55. The total area exploited was 30,980 acres against 33,053 acres in the foregoing year, the decrease being due to the general economic depression. Coupes in open forests were auctioned in some divisions to meet local demand. Bamboos under the sanctioned felling scheme were cut over an area of 1,04,833 acres against 1,12,571 acres in the preceding year. Lac collected in Nirmal weighing 1,023 maunds was disposed of realising Rs. 3,301. Tusser cultivation was attempted on a modest scale in the Karimnagar division.

56. The receipts from the sale of timber and firewood amounted to Rs. 5,37,662 against Rs. 6,59,439 and the revenue from minor produce was Rs. 5,94,596 against Rs. 9,44,173. The total revenue was Rs. 12,72,099 against Rs. 16,88,906. The decrease of 24 per cent. was partly due to the general trade depression and partly to the abolition of grazing fees.

The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 8,03,139 against Rs. 7,42,495 in 1340 F. The increase of Rs. 60,644 or 8·1 per cent. was due partly to the payment of salary and travelling allowance of Mr. Mason, who was deputed from British India.

The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 7,41,403 or 92·3 per cent. of the total expenditure and 58·2 per cent. of the gross receipts.

The arrears due to the department were Rs. 2,65,049 of which Rs. 5,700 were written off and Rs. 99,368 were realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,59,981.

SECTION VI.

Customs.

57. Nawab Rustom Jung Bahadur continued to be in charge of the department, except for a period of two months from the 8th Azar to the 7th Bahman, when he was on leave and Mr. Mohiuddin Mahmood officiated as the Commissioner.

58. There was excessive rain in the northern districts and the commercial crops, particularly cotton, were appreciably damaged, the average outturn of cotton in the districts of Parbhani and Nanded being as low as 5 to 6 annas in the rupee.

59. Trade depression continued and the dumping of Japanese goods in the country, facilitated by favourable exchange, helped to bring down the prices of cotton, silk and artificial silk fabrics. The highest falls in prices were under cotton yarn (25 to 37½ per cent.), cotton piecegoods (33 per cent.), silks (37½ per cent.), artificial silks (25 per cent.), and woollen piecegoods (30 per cent.). The conspicuous fall in prices seriously affected the import customs which fell from Rs. 78,45,949, the average of the three years ending 1339 F., to Rs. 59,26,113 (inclusive of miscellaneous receipts) or by 24·4 per cent. during the year under report. Similarly, prices of staples continued to be very low, and the reduced scale of export duty on agricultural commodities (cotton, 45 per cent.; cotton-seed, 62 per cent.; *Jawar*, 20·33 per cent.; castor-seed, 25 per cent.; groundnuts, 60 per cent. and *til*, 20 per cent.) remained in force with the result that the export revenue amounted to Rs. 42,58,379 (inclusive of miscellaneous receipts) against Rs. 1,00,17,003, the average of the three years ending 1339 F. showing a decrease of Rs. 57,58,624 or 50·5 per cent.

60. In conformity with the practice in British India and other countries where customs duty is levied, the definition of the term "value" for purposes of assessment was modified. But for administrative purposes, its scope was restricted, for the present, to the inclusion of freight on commodities imported by railway from British India and of all incidental charges in respect of commodities imported direct from overseas.

The "rasbandi" or a fixed scale of duty according to weight, as applying to a large number of miscellaneous articles under old orders, was not found in accord with present day conditions and was altered to an *ad valorem* duty at 5 per cent.

In pursuance of the policy to encourage local industries, German silver sheets, bars, etc., imported for manufacturing purposes, and fire-bricks, fire-clay and dairy appliances were exempted from duty.

The *ad valorem* import duty of 1 per cent. on gold was extended to sovereigns imported not as currency, but for use as gold.

61. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 1,01,84,492 against Rs. 1,21,80,965 in the preceding year, the decrease being Rs. 19,96,473 or 16.4 per cent. The total *Diwani* revenue inclusive of the contributions from the *Sarf-i-Khas* Customs was Rs. 84.71 lakhs as compared with Rs. 107.57 lakhs in 1341 F. The *Sarf-i-Khas* revenue increased from Rs. 14.24 lakhs in 1340 F. to Rs. 17.14 lakhs 1341 F. The receipts under the main heads were as compared below :—

Heads				1840 F.	1841 F.	Difference
				Rs.	Rs.	
Imports	..	..	..	56,52,622	59,04,878	+ 2,52,256
Exports	..	..	..	68,49,452	42,87,148	— 21,12,309
Octroi	..	..	..	1,80,001	..	— 1,80,001
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	48,890	42,471	— 6,419
Total				1,21,80,965	1,01,84,492	— 19,96,473

The octroi duty was abolished in the middle of the preceding year.

The losses in revenue were ascribed to (1) a shortage in export of staples owing to the poor outturn of crops (Rs. 20,79,700), (2) the temporary reduction in the export duty on staples owing to a fall in prices (Rs. 20,09,000), (3) the general fall in the prices of principal imports (Rs. 8,69,000), (4) the abolition of octroi (Rs. 3,16,000) and (5) the exemption of articles from duty for encouraging local industries which came into force in 1340 F. (Rs. 4,16,900).

The revenue from imports amounted to Rs. 59,26,118 against Rs. 58,07,071 in 1340 F. (including receipts realised from miscellaneous items and octroi), the increase being about 2 per cent. while the export revenue fell from Rs. 68,73,894 (which includes receipts under miscellaneous and octroi) to Rs. 42,58,379, i.e., by Rs. 21,15,515 or 33.2 cent. The proportion of imports and exports to the total revenue was 58.2 per cent. and 41.8 per cent. against 47.7 per cent. and 52.3 per cent. respectively.

The revenues from railway and the frontiers were Rs. 87,07,870 and Rs. 14,76,622 or 85.5 per cent. and 14.5 per cent. respectively, of the total revenue.

The total value of imports was Rs. 10,08,14,000, showing an increase of Rs. 19,28,000 or 1.9 per cent. over that of the preceding year. The principal increases in import revenue occurred under the heads cotton yarn (Rs. 78,000), cotton piecegoods (Rs. 1,19,000), silk yarn and piecegoods (Rs. 38,000), artificial silk yarn and piecegoods (Rs. 64,000), salt (Rs. 1,86,000) and petrol (Rs. 20,400), while the main decreases occurred under silver (Rs. 1,04,700), coconuts (Rs. 51,000), fruit (Rs. 25,300), sugar (Rs. 28,500), cattle (Rs. 32,000), sheep and goats (Rs. 25,000) and motor vehicles (Rs. 22,100).

The value of exports was Rs. 8,86,54,000, there being a decrease of Rs. 4,24,20,000 or 32.4 per cent. compared with the preceding year. The main decreases in the revenue from exports were under cotton (Rs. 9,80,519), cotton-seed (Rs. 8,61,366) and oil-seeds (Rs. 10,06,000), groundnuts alone showing a decrease of Rs. 7,07,000 while there was an increase of Rs. 1,69,267 under food-grains.

Miscellaneous receipts from different sources amounted to Rs. 42,471 against Rs. 48,890 in the preceding year.

62. The total value of articles imported and exported duty free was Rs. 3,04,68,000 against Rs. 2,46,38,000 in 1340 F. Exemptions.

The value of articles passed duty free in favour of Government Departments, the Residency staff, the British Garrison, Post and Telegraph Offices, Missions, the Singareni Collieries, the local mills, etc., increased from Rs. 1,05,07,000 to Rs. 1,53,15,000 or by 45·76 per cent.

As a result of the Tariff Board's recommendations, Government exempted certain raw materials from import duty, and the scope of exemption from export duty on local manufactures was extended to mill-made goods, to oils, to machine-made cigarettes and to tanned hides and skins with effect from Khurdad 1340 F. During the year, the value of imported articles so exempted was Rs. 20,33,000 and that of exports was Rs. 63,05,000, the estimated loss on account of duty on these articles amounting to Rs. 4,16,900. The imports referred to mainly comprised metals of the value of Rs. 12½ lakhs and dyes and tanning substances of the value of nearly 8 lakhs, while the exports related to oils of all kinds valued at Rs. 33,46,000, tanned hides and skins valued at Rs. 26,80,000, mill-made goods valued at Rs. 2,13,000 and machine-made cigarettes valued at Rs. 66,000.

63. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,94,673 against Rs. 19,87,969 in the previous year. The proportion of expenditure to income was 20·6 per cent. against 16·3 per cent. in the foregoing year, the marked increase being due to a large fall in the revenue. Expenditure.

64. The system of audit of receipts established in 1340 F. continued during the year, the cost of the establishment being Rs. 92,354. Audit of receipts.

SECTION VII.

Court of Wards.

65. The Court of Wards remained in charge of Moulvi Syed Badruddin Saheb, B.A., H.C.S., throughout the year. Control.

66. The number of estates at the end of 1340 F. was 43. During the year under report, two estates were added and one was released, leaving 44 at the end of the year. Of these, 42 were under the regular management of the Court and two were controlled by Honorary Superintendents. The estates were classified as follows according to their respective status. Number of estates.

NATURE OF MANAGEMENT

Status			Regular management	Managed by Honorary Superintendents.
<i>Jagir</i>	..	..	31	1
<i>Maqtas</i>	..	..	2	..
<i>Rusum</i>	..	..	1	1
<i>Pattadari</i>	..	..	3	..
<i>Samastan</i>	..	..	4	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	1	..
Total	..	..	42	2

Proposals for placing estates under the management of the Court of Wards totalled 40 in the course of the year and 21 of these were rejected.

67. The year 1341 F. opened with a cash balance of Rs. 10·15 lakhs and the total collections during the year amounted to Rs. 26·18 lakhs. Thus the total amount at the disposal of the department was Rs. 36·33 lakhs. Out of this, an expenditure of Rs. 28·47 lakhs was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 7·86 lakhs to the credit of the estates at the end of 1341 F. The difference between the closing balance of 1340 F. and the opening balance of 1341 F. was said to be due partly to the exclusion of the amount paid to the released estates and to the revision of the figures of the previous years and partly to the excess expenditure incurred in some of the estates.

68. Out of 567 villages that had been under the supervision of Court of Wards, 221 villages were surveyed and assessed. In 113 villages settlement operations had been finished and the reports of 103 villages were being prepared. The rest were under settlement operations or pending disposal.

69. Expenditure on account of public works and general improvements amounted to Rs. 2,05,000 as against Rs. 2,38,000 in the preceding year. Lack of funds accounted for the decrease of the amount.

70. *Two anna Fund.*—The total amount of debt outstanding at the commencement of the year 1341 F. was Rs. 13,859 and during the year Rs. 12,417 were advanced as loan to the various estates, thus making the total amount of loan to be Rs. 26,276. Rs. 5,583 were recovered during the year under report, leaving Rs. 20,693 outstanding at the close of the year 1341 F.

Of the outside liabilities, suits to the extent of Rs. 42,63,349 were pending enquiry at the civil courts at the beginning of 1341 F. Fresh suits amounting to Rs. 1,50,736 were filed, making a total of Rs. 44,14,085. Out of these, suits to the value of Rs. 1,29,410 were decreed and those of Rs. 37,86,539 were dismissed, thus leaving suits valued at Rs. 4,98,136 pending enquiry at the close of 1341 Fasli.

In the Court of Wards, suits to the value of Rs. 3,81,647 were pending enquiry at the commencement of the year and during the year 1341 F. suits to the value of Rs. 88,416 were transferred to the civil courts and fresh suits to the value of Rs. 36,923 were instituted. Thus suits to the value of Rs. 3,30,154 were pending enquiry during the course of the year. Of these, suits to the value of Rs. 66,670 were dismissed and claims of Rs. 20,281 were admitted, leaving claims of Rs. 2,43,203 pending settlement at the close of the year.

71. There were altogether 104 wards (58 males and 46 females) undergoing education under the guardianship of the Court as detailed below :—

Wards	Males	Females
Attending <i>Jagirdars'</i> College ..	15	..
Attending other schools ..	15	..
Receiving private tuition ..	11	24
Attending Mahboobia Girls' School.	..	10
Under professional training ..	3	..
Left education	1	3
In service	1	..
Too young for education ..	5	4
Unfit as being too old ..	5	5
Insane	2	..
Total ..	58	46

72. The invested sum for the 1340 F. was Rs. 50,60,095. But in 1341 F. amounts to the extent of Rs. 1,17,761 were paid back to the released and other estates and a fresh investment of Rs. 5,70,600 was effected, raising the total amount to Rs. 55,12,934. Fresh promissory notes issued in 1341 F. repayable in 1352-1362 F. bearing $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest were purchased for the sum of Rs. 30,01,100.

Investment on behalf of Court with the two anna fund amounted to Rs. 3,22,800 at the commencement of the year.

73. The opening balance of fees and management charges at the commencement of the year stood at Rs. 48,668. Receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,96,751, making a total of Rs. 3,45,419 against which an expenditure of Rs. 2,42,178 was set off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,03,241.

SECTION VIII.

Well-Irrigation.

74. The total number of wells sunk by ryots was 1,675 in 1341 F. as against 1,225 in 1340 F. (The figure for the total number of wells sunk as given in the State Report for 1340 F. was 5,170 which was based on wrong statistics supplied to the Revenue Secretary by the Nalgonda district office). The largest number of wells sunk was in the Karimnagar district, being 1,178 while the smallest was in the Mahboobnagar and Adilabad districts where there were only two in each. No new wells were sunk in Aurangabad, Bir, Nanded, Gulbarga, Raichur, Osmanabad, Bidar and Medak.

75. The total cost of the wells was Rs. 1,58,444 as against Rs. 1,08,685 in 1340 F. The average cost per well amounted to Rs. 95 ranging from Rs. 550 in the Mahbubnagar district to Rs. 25 in the Warangal district. All these wells were sunk by ryots at their own cost, and the question of increase in assessment did not arise.

76. The total area irrigated under the new wells was 3,422 acres as against 1,966 acres in 1340 F.

SECTION IX.

Famine and Well-Sinking.

77. The Director-General and Secretary to the Revenue Department continued in charge of the Famine Administration under orders of the Famine Board composed of the Hon. Members for the Revenue, Finance and Public Works Departments with their respective Secretaries. The Board held 4 meetings during the year 1341 F.

78. Though the average rainfall in the dominion was higher than in the foregoing year by 10·17 inches being 39·22 inches, yet the uneven and excessive rains had affected the *Kharif* crops considerably in parts of the Mahratwada and Telingana districts. Trade depression with its attendant low prices of staples had further crippled the resources of the agricultural class, which necessitated the adoption of the following relief measures :—

Considerate collection of land revenue without adopting coercive measures.

Suspension of the collection of arrears under all heads.

Dates for collection of the several instalments of Land Revenue were changed to suit the convenience of the ryots.

25 per cent. of the *Abi Kist* (in Telingana) and the *Kharif Kist* (in Mahratwada) were postponed and subsequently remitted.

The collection of the *Rabi Kist* in Raichur to the extent of Rs. 2,46,756 was suspended.

Liberal grants of *Takavi* loans were made to agriculturists.

The reduced scale of customs export duty consequent on the fall in the prices of agricultural commodities was continued.

Out of Rs. 8.80 lakhs sanctioned on account of *Takavi* loans, Rs. 7.96 lakhs were distributed among the affected districts. The largest amounts were distributed in the Raichur district (Rs. 1.35 lakhs) and in the Mahbubnagar district (Rs. 1.10 lakhs) while the loans to other districts ranged between Rs. 61,000 in the Warangal district and Rs. 5,000 in each of the districts of Bir and Nanded. Rs. 27,500 were sanctioned for employing special survey parties for famine works.

The Well-Sinking Department was in direct charge of Captain L. Munn, O.B.E. as the Special Officer assisted by Mr. Assadullah as the Well-Sinking Engineer.

The work of sinking wells was confined to six *talugs* of the Raichur district, *viz.*, Lingsugur, Kushtagi, Sindhnur, Gangawati, Manvi and Deodurg. Besides, the department undertook the work in the Gurgunta *Samastan*. In 1341 F. 58 new wells were sunk and 68 old ones remodelled, thus bringing the total number of wells sunk during the last quinquennium (1337 to 1341) to 509—new wells 305 and old remodelled wells 204. The number of wells under progress at the end of 1341 F. was 152. To improve the sanitation of villages where well works were in progress, a model house was constructed at a cost of Rs. 500.

The expenditure incurred on the construction of wells in 1341 F. was Rs. 2,26,346. As the original grant of Rs. 10 lakhs was expected to be exhausted, an additional sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned in advance for work in 1342 F.

The construction of five roads in the Raichur district was undertaken during the last famine and they were left incomplete owing to the closure of relief camps. Out of them, two roads, *viz.*, the Manvi-Sindhnur and Mudgal-Billigal roads were completed during the year and the rest (the Sindhnur-Karadgi, the Karadgi-Gangawati and the Tawargara-Kushtagi roads) had been under progress at the end of 1341 F. The total amount spent on these roads in the year under report was Rs. 1,38,327.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

SECTION I.

Legislative Council.

79. Nawab Hashim Yar Jung Bahadur, M.A., LL.B., continued in
Control. charge of the Legislative Department during the year.

80. There was no change in the constitution of the Legislative Council,
Constitution. which was composed, as before, of 20 members, 8 of whom were non-officials.

81. Three Council and 46 Select Committee meetings were held
Acts. during the year as against 2 and 23 respectively in 1340 F. The Council passed the following Acts :—

(i) *The Hyderabad Boilers Act.*

“The necessity for legislation on the subject arose from the circumstances that steam boilers defective in design or construction, were liable to burst when at work causing damage to life and property ; and therefore required to be carefully inspected and tested both before being set up for action and also periodically when in use. The old Act did not specifically provide for a strict inspection of boilers, which has been done in the enactment of 1341 F. with detailed provision as regards the circumstances attendant on the working of boilers, the qualifications of the operators in charge and the duties of the inspecting staff.”

(ii) *An Act to amend the Hyderabad Civil Courts Act.*

“By an amendment to section 602 of the Civil Procedure Code third appeal in civil suits has been abolished and the second or last appeal now lies to the High Court. This necessitated a corresponding amendment in the Hyderabad Civil Courts Act No. 11 of 1324 F. where the appellate jurisdiction of the district courts and the courts of session is defined.”

(iii) *An Act to amend the Hyderabad Guardians and Wards Act.*

“In defining the expression ‘ Court ’ the Guardians and Wards Act uses the words ‘ District Court ’ as the authority competent to appoint guardians. But as this term itself is not explained in the Act and has led the judges of the High Court to take different views as to which court should be entrusted with the power of appointing guardians, it was deemed necessary to make matters clear by an explanatory addition to the definition of ‘ Court ’.”

(iv) *An Act to amend the Transfer of Property Act.*

“This Act amends several provisions of the Transfer of Property Act—the more important amendments being :—

- (1) to extend the import of “ Notice ” as defined in the Act ;
- (2) to declare presumptive title to maintenance-allowance non-transferable ;
- (3) to render some of the members of a corporate body capable of enjoying a transferred right or interest to such members even though the other members are not so capable.
- (4) in prohibiting the transfer of the subject-matter of suits by the parties concerned in the course of legal proceedings, to fix the date on which such proceedings should be deemed to have commenced and the period of the duration of such proceedings . ”

(v) *An Act to amend the Hyderabad Factories Act.*

"Under the Hyderabad Factories Act no child under the age of 12 years can in any way be employed in a factory. But under the scheme of the Osmania Central Technical Institute children between the ages of 9 and 12 are admitted to the institute purely for the purpose of receiving technical training. With the word 'employed' as defined in the Factories Act, this kind of training in the institute which is really a factory would be unlawful; hence, the Factories Act has been so amended as to legalise the industrial training of children between the ages of 9 and 12 in such technical institutions as may be established or recognised by Government provided that such children are not made to work for more than four hours in a day and are allowed a rest interval of half an hour after two hours' work."

82. The following bills were pending before the Council at the close of 1341 Fasli :—

- (1) A Bill relating to the Hyderabad Municipal Act.
- (2) A Bill relating to the Electricity Act.
- (3) A Bill relating to the Lunatic Asylum Act.
- (4) A Bill relating to the Water Works Act.
- (5) A Bill to amend the Companies Act.
- (6) A Bill to amend the Penal Code.
- (7) A Bill relating to the Hindu Widow Re-marriage Act.
- (8) A Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (9) A Bill relating to the Guardianship of Orphans.

83. The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 96,353 as compared with Rs. 1,00,455 in 1340 Fasli.

SECTION II.

Justice.

84. Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur continued as the Chief Justice during the year. The High Court had, as before, seven puisne judges.

85. The judicial staff subordinate to the High Court comprised 146 members and it consisted of divisional judges, district judges and munsiffs. The judiciary of the Hyderabad city was composed of separate officers for civil and criminal work. Besides, there were one honorary sessions judge, 9 honorary magistrates and two honorary *nazims*. The judicial work within the *Sarf-i-Khas* jurisdiction where no separation of judicial and executive functions was recognized as in the *Diwani*, was discharged by 26 officers entrusted with both the powers.

86. The total number of civil and criminal cases combined instituted during the year showed an increase of 9·8 per cent. from 1,82,521 in 1340 Fasli to 1,44,956 in 1341 Fasli. Including the arrears of the previous year, the total disposable cases numbered 1,87,614 as compared with 1,76,520 in the preceding year. There was a rise in the total number of decided cases as well as in the percentage of disposals to the total cases before the courts; the former increased from 1,33,862 to 1,44,589 and the latter from 73·5 to 77·1. A considerable rise of 75·5 per cent. was noticed in the total value of civil suits which amounted to Rs. 2,14,22,542 as against Rs. 1,22,06,100.

The average duration of cases was shorter on the original civil and the criminal sides, while it was longer on the appellate civil as well as the criminal sides.

Compared with the preceding year there was a rise of 5 per cent. in the total receipts of the Judicial Department and 1·5 per cent. in the total expenditure; the former increased from Rs. 15,50,736 to Rs. 16,38,053 and the latter from Rs. 21,85,995 to Rs. 22,19,676. An additional

expenditure of Rs. 5,81,623 had to be borne by the State for the maintenance of the department as against Rs. 6,35,259 in the preceding year.

The receipts of the *Jagir* civil and criminal courts and the expenditure incurred on them showed increases; the former rose from Rs. 1,58,496 to Rs. 1,96,105 and the latter from Rs. 3,61,176 to Rs. 3,75,995.

A. Civil Justice.

Original Jurisdiction.

87 The aggregate of original suits instituted in the different grades of courts increased by 15 per cent. from 21,671 in 1340 F. to 25,111. They were distributed as indicated hereunder :—

Courts			1340 F.	1341 F.
High Court	..	..	54	60
Divisional Courts	..	..	87	81
District Courts	..	..	2,428	2,700
City Courts	..	..	2,034	2,158
Munsiff Courts	..	..	17,023	20,082
Tahsil Courts	..	..	45	30
Total			21,671	25,111

The *munsiff* courts alone registered an increase of 3,059 suits and the rest were shared by other courts. 69·3 per cent. of the total suits related to money or movable property, 16·4 per cent. to immovable property and 14·3 per cent. to titles and other matters.

Suits under the rent law numbered only 330 while money suits increased from 14,492 to 17,412. About 80 per cent. of them were preferred in the *munsiff* courts.

88 Compared with the preceding year a rise of 75·5 per cent. was noted in the total value of suits registered during the year, Rs. 214·23 lakhs against Rs. 122·06 lakhs. The majority of the cases (18,513) valued under Rs. 500, 2,702 cases valued between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 and the rest valued Rs. 5,000 and above.

89 The newly instituted cases and the arrears of the preceding year together with such others as were otherwise filed totalled 39,902 as against 38,176 representing an increase of 1,726. The increase was largely shared by the *munsiff* courts. The total number of suits disposed of was 29,821 being 73·4 per cent. compared with 72·0 per cent. in the previous year. The disposals of contested and uncontested suits in the various courts in 1340 F. and 1341 F. together with their average duration were as tabulated hereunder.

Particulars		Cases for disposal	CASES DISPOSED OF			Pending at the end of the year	Percentage of cases disposed of	AVERAGE DURATION	
			Contested	Uncontested	Total			Contested	Uncontested
High Court	1840 F.	159	21	38	54	105	33·9	775	272
	1841 F.	171	40	20	60	111	35·1	824	174
Divisional Courts	1840 F.	848	82	94	126	222	36·2	709	412
	1841 F.	351	31	68	99	252	28·2	432	555
District Courts	1840 F.	4,761	1,268	2,064	3,382	1,429	69·9	263	155
	1841 F.	4,758	1,255	2,057	3,812	1,446	69·6	287	156
City Courts	1840 F.	4,262	885	1,897	2,782	1,580	64·1	288	208
	1841 F.	4,229	1,055	2,079	3,184	1,095	74·1	278	178
Munsiff Courts	1840 F.	28,577	6,939	14,266	21,205	7,372	74·2	261	126
	1841 F.	30,882	7,289	15,884	22,673	7,659	74·7	233	111
Tahsil Courts	1840 F.	69	1	45	46	23	66·6	168	72
	1841 F.	61	6	37	43	18	70·5	342	166
Total	1840 F.	88,176	9,096	18,899	27,495	10,681	72·0	267	189
	1841 F.	89,902	9,676	19,645	29,821	10,581	73·4	248	125

The percentage of cases disposed of was higher in the High Court, the city courts, the *munsiff* courts and the *tahsil* courts and lower in the divisional and the district courts. The average percentage of disposals in the different grades of courts showed an improvement and rose from 72·0 to 73·4 with a fall in the number of cases pending at the end of 1841 F. (10,581 against 10,681). With the exception of the High Court and the *tahsil* courts all other grades of courts showed a fall in the average duration of the contested cases while in the uncontested cases the average duration was higher in the divisional courts and the district and the *tahsil* courts and lower in other courts such as the High Court, the city and the *munsiff* courts. But the average duration of all grades of courts combined showed a considerable fall in contested and uncontested suits.

The total number of cases pending at the end of 1841 F. was 10,581 and 72·4 per cent. of them were pending in the *munsiff* courts and the rest were shared by courts of the other grades. The decisions in the contested and uncontested suits and other particulars compared with those of 1840 F. were as detailed in the following statement.

Particulars	CONTESTED			UNCONTESTED									
	For plaintiff	For defendant	Total	Transferred to other courts	Rejected and returned	Dismissed for default	Withdrawn	Returned for amendment	Compromised	Decreed on confession	Decreed ex parte	Dismissed ex parte	Total
Number of suits in 1840 F.	6,427	2,669	9,096	886	251	3,274	1,399	123	3,710	4,190	3,751	1,215	18,399
Number of suits in 1841 F.	7,214	2,462	9,676	810	225	2,814	1,585	116	3,980	4,899	4,315	1,401	19,645
Percentage with reference to the total number of cases (27,495) disposed of in 1840 F.	23·4	9·7	33·1	1·4	1·3	11·9	5·1	0·5	13·5	14·2	13·6	4·4	66·9
Percentage with reference to the total number of cases (29,321) disposed of in 1841 F.	24·6	8·4	33·0	1·0	0·8	9·6	5·3	0·4	13·6	16·7	14·8	4·8	67·0

90. 21,590 applications for execution of decrees were made during the year which along with those pending at the end of 1340 F. totalled 31,543 as against 29,056 in 1340 F. Execution proceedings were taken in 8,105 or 25·6 per cent. of the applications compared with 23·0 per cent. in the previous year. Full satisfaction was obtained in 4,188 of them and 3,917 cases were partially satisfied. In 11,185 cases the proceedings were returned as wholly infructuous and 1,905 were transferred to other courts and 10,398 remained pending at the close of the year.

Among the coercive measures employed were arrests and imprisonments of judgment debtors in 77 and 104 cases respectively, sale of movable property in 672 and of immovable in 687 cases ; attachment of property followed by release in 1,459 cases ; possession of immovable property was given in 1,355 cases, and of movable property in 38 cases. As to money decrees the amount actually collected was Rs. 13,35,962 against Rs. 11,52,901 indicating a net increase of Rs. 1,83,061.

91. The number of miscellaneous proceedings of the nature of objections, etc. incidental to original cases including those pending at the close of the foregoing year totalled 19,909. Of these, 15,384 were disposed of during the year and 4,525 were pending. Of the cases disposed of, 679 were compromised or decreed on confession, 2,306 were decided *exparte*. 14 were referred to arbitrations and 3,228 were contested. 692 cases had been pending for more than one year as compared with 668 in 1340 F.

92. In the city of Hyderabad there was a separate small cause court, while in the districts the small cause court powers were delegated to most of the district judges and selected *munsiffs*. The total number of small cause cases for disposal in the city and district courts was 2,795 and of this 2,572 were disposed of. The majority of them was, as usual, dealt within the city court where 1,831 against 1,361 cases were decided.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

93. The total number of appeals before all grades of courts slightly decreased from 14,228 in 1340 F. to 14,133 in 1341 F. and 50·0 per cent. of them were disposed of compared with 47·9 per cent. in the previous year. There was a reduction in the appeals pending at the end of the year (7,054 against 7,400) and an increase in the average duration (324 days against 279 days). Appeals pending for more than 3 months numbered 5,254 of which the largest number 3,403 was, as usual, before the High Court. Then came in order the divisional courts (1,679), the district courts (117) and the city courts (55). The

appeals disposed of by the various courts with the average duration of suits and the percentage of disposals in 1340 F. and 1341 Fasli were as detailed in the following statement :—

Particulars	Pending at the close of last year	Original institutions	Total number of appeals	Total number of disposals	Pending at the close of the year	Percentage of disposals	Average duration
High Court .. { 1340 F.	3,185	1,247	4,432	1,075	3,357	24·2	742
.. { 1341 F.	3,357	1,875	5,232	1,340	3,892	25·6	618
City Courts .. { 1340 F.	34	128	162	100	62	61·7	164
.. { 1341 F.	62	185	247	137	110	55·4	174
Divisional Courts { 1340 F.	2,807	2,130	4,937	1,803	3,044	38·3	355
.. { 1341 F.	3,044	1,098	4,142	1,914	2,228	40·2	532
District Courts... { 1340 F.	992	3,705	4,697	3,760	937	80·0	111
.. { 1341 F.	937	3,575	4,512	3,688	824	81·7	114
Total .. { 1340 F.	7,018	7,210	14,228	6,828	7,400	47·0	279
.. { 1341 F.	7,400	6,733	14,133	7,079	7,054	50·0	324

94. Miscellaneous appeals instituted during the year were 4,398 and those pending at the end of the previous year were 1,761 giving a total of 6,159 as against 6,441. The percentage of disposals increased from 72·6 to 76·5 and the average duration decreased from 140 days in 1340 F. to 134 days in 1341 F., while the average duration of regular and miscellaneous appeals combined increased from 108 days to 117 days. Appeals pending for more than three months were reduced from 1,056 in 1340 F. to 675 in 1341 F., the largest number (370) was before the divisional courts and the next in order stood the High Court (233). Details of the working of various grades of courts in 1340 F. and 1341 F. were as tabulated hereunder :—

Particulars	Pending at the close of preceding year	Original institution	Total number of appeals	Total number of disposals	Pending at the end of the year	Percentage of disposals	Average duration
High Court .. { 1340 F.	894	2,390	3,284	2,578	706	78·5	133
.. { 1341 F.	706	2,166	2,872	2,340	532	81·4	141
City Courts .. { 1340 F.	82	82	114	83	31	72·8	92
.. { 1341 F.	31	88	114	69	45	60·5	125
Divisional Courts { 1340 F.	717	910	1,627	921	706	56·6	217
.. { 1341 F.	706	865	1,571	970	601	61·7	235
District Courts.. { 1340 F.	303	1,108	1,416	1,098	318	77·5	95
.. { 1341 F.	318	1,284	1,602	1,334	268	83·2	117
Total { 1340 F.	1,951	4,490	6,441	4,680	1,761	72·6	140
.. { 1341 F.	1,761	4,398	6,159	4,713	1,446	76·5	134

95. The total receipts of the civil courts increased by 8 per cent. from Rs. 12,67,781 in 1340 Fasli to Rs. 13,69,978. Of this Receipts in civil courts. Rs. 10,45,293 were realised from the sale of stamps, Rs. 1,57,452 from process service stamps, Rs. 97,116 from fines and the remainder amounting to Rs. 70,117 were set down to miscellaneous items.

96. The number of *Jagir* courts remained the same as in the previous year viz., 63—5 divisional courts, 10 district courts and 48 *Munsiff* courts. The total number of cases for disposal (including arrears 1,741 and original suits 4,070) was 5,811 and 3,908 of them were disposed of, leaving 1,903 pending at the end of 1341 F. The percentage of disposals fell from 68·4 to 67·2. Cases pending for more than a year decreased from 557 in 1340 F. to 479 in 1341 F. There was an increase in the average duration of contested cases, 750 days against 347 days. Miscellaneous civil proceedings for disposal numbered 2,753 compared with 2,652 in 1340 F., of which 2,107 were disposed, leaving 646 pending at the close of the year. Fresh applications for the execution of decrees increased from 2,114 to 2,411 and the total for disposal including arrears (929) numbered 3,340 compared with 3,011 in 1340 F. 2,228 (or 66·7 per cent. of this total) were disposed of during the year, leaving 1,112 pending at the close of 1341 F.

Appeals numbered 607 compared with 733 in the previous year and 474 or 78 per cent. of them were disposed of as against 79 per cent. in the previous year.

Miscellaneous appeals numbered 240 and 200 of them were disposed of as against 236 and 194 respectively in 1340 F.

The average duration of regular appeals increased from 133 days to 152 days and that of the miscellaneous appeals from 83 days to 100 days. The total receipts realised from the civil and criminal courts increased from Rs. 1,15,275 in 1340 F. to Rs. 1,33,097 in 1341 F.

B. Criminal Justice.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

97. The number of criminal offences reported in the dominion (64,662 against 58,396) and of persons implicated (92,031 against 88,911) showed an increase of 10·7 per cent. and 3·5 per cent. respectively over the corresponding figures of the preceding year. Offences reported.

Of the offences reported 42,816 were regular ones and 21,846 were miscellaneous proceedings for keeping peace security for good behaviour, public nuisance, etc. 50·6 per cent. of the regular offences were covered by the Penal Code and the rest were against municipal and local laws.

98. The total cases of regular offences including arrears increased from 37,667 in 1340 F. to 42,031 in 1341 F. indicating Disposals. a net rise of 4,364. A slight increase was noted in the percentage of disposals; 95·5 against 94·7. Consequently cases pending at the end of the year declined, being 1,873 compared with 1,962 in 1340 F. There was a rise in the number of persons under trial; 78,749 against 78,002 : 72,803 of them were tried with the result that 25,258 were convicted, 43,152 acquitted or discharged, 755 released on production of security for good behaviour and 3,638 were accounted for otherwise such as transfers, deaths or escapes. The ratio of discharges to the total convictions was as 7 : 4. The number of persons pending trial at the end of 1341 F. was 5,946 as compared with 6,891 in 1340 F.

The average speed of justice showed a fall of 3 days, 28 days against 81 days. The average duration of decided cases was lower in the High Court, the sessions courts, the *munsiff* courts and the *tahsil* courts and higher in the city courts, the district courts and in the courts of the subdivisional

Magistrates. The number of cases and persons tried and disposed of by the different grades of courts in 1340 F. and 1341 F. was as tabulated hereunder:—

Particulars	DISPOSAL OF CASES							PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF						
	Pending at the end of last year	Cases instituted during the year	Total for disposal	Total disposals	Pending at the end of the year	Percentage of disposals	Average duration	Number of persons under trial	Number of persons tried	Details of persons			Persons under trial at the end of the year	
										Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Released on probation of security for good behavior		
High Court	11	7	18	14	4	77·7	160	22	20	9	6	..	5	2
	1	12	13	10	3	76·1	65	39	33	27	4	..	2	6
Sessions Courts	98	288	381	291	90	76·3	145	1,070	799	193	372	..	174	381
	90	386	426	333	98	78·1	141	1,171	923	271	498	..	154	248
City Criminal Courts	32	17,819	17,851	17,308	48	99·7	2	18,641	18,563	16,104	2,322	56	81	78
	43	21,840	21,883	21,346	37	99·8	3	23,078	23,001	20,379	2,505	98	24	77
District Courts	315	1,743	2,063	1,804	259	87·4	71	8,186	6,986	506	5,527	12	941	1,200
	259	1,596	1,855	1,549	306	83·5	78	7,680	6,462	616	4,993	20	833	1,218
Munsiff Courts	1,477	15,617	17,094	15,640	1,454	91·4	55	47,946	43,151	4,014	36,125	484	2,528	4,795
	1,454	15,579	17,033	15,724	1,309	92·3	53	44,305	40,334	3,810	33,513	615	2,396	3,971
Courts of Subdivisional Magistrates	77	973	455	373	82	81·9	74	1,363	984	126	608	61	189	384
	82	419	501	420	81	83·8	84	1,503	1,200	109	875	27	189	301
Taluk Courts	84	271	305	272	33	89·1	60	769	668	44	578	..	46	101
	83	237	320	276	44	86·2	59	973	850	46	764	..	40	123
Total	2,809	35,628	37,667	35,705	1,962	94·7	31	78,002	71,111	20,996	45,538	613	3,964	6,891
	1,962	40,069	42,031	40,158	1,873	95·5	28	78,749	72,803	25,258	43,152	755	3,638	5,946

Eighty-nine per cent. of the convicted persons were fined and 8 per cent. were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment. Sentences exceeding seven years numbered 27. The comparative figures for different kinds of punishments and the sentences of imprisonment were as tabulated below :—

	1340 F.	1341 F.
Death sentences (not confirmed)	16	28
Transportation for life ..	11	57
Rigorous imprisonment ..	1,929	2,079
Simple imprisonment ..	369	399
Solitary confinement ..	84	24
Whipping ..	48	28
Sentences of imprisonment not exceeding :—		
15 days ..	750	542
6 months . ..	1,481	1,499
2 years ..	625	816
7 years ..	121	238
Exceeding 7 years ..	9	27

The total fines imposed including arrears totalled Rs. 2,19,849 as compared with Rs. 2,15,879 indicating an excess of Rs. 3,970. Only Rs. 54,762 or 25 per cent. of this total was recovered as compared with 29 per cent. in the previous year. The amount paid as compensation to the complainants was Rs. 1,096.

99. Miscellaneous proceedings for keeping the peace, security for the maintenance of good behaviour, public nuisances, etc., increased from 25,412 to 27,206 : 21,480 or about 80 per cent. of them were disposed of. Out of 28,080 persons under trial, 16,893 persons were tried, the number of convictions being 2,041 or 12 per cent. as compared with 16 per cent. in the preceding year. In all 87,339 witnesses attended the courts and 74,725 of them were examined. The allowance paid to them aggregated Rs. 78,128.

APPELLATE AND REVISIONAL JURISDICTION.

100. As before, the bulk of the original criminal work being done by subordinate magistrates, the higher tribunals were occupied to a large extent with appeals and revision trials. The total number of appeals, revisions and confirmations before all grades of courts showed a fall of 417 from 7,050 in 1340 F. to 6,633 in 1341 F. A fall in the percentage of disposals—82·6 to 78·5—led to an increase in the total cases pending at the end of the year, 1,422 against 1,220 as well as in the average duration 88 days against 79 days. If appeals and revisions were treated separately it would be observed that, though there was a fall in the percentage of disposals in both, the average duration in appeals rose from 89 days to 107 days and fell from 70

[Statement.

days to 62 days in revisions. The working of the different grades of court in 1340 F. and 1341 F. was tabulated hereunder :—

Particulars	1840 FASLI							1841 FASLI						
	Arrears	Original institution	Total cases for disposal	Total disposals	Pending at the close of the year	Percent- age of disposals	Average duration	Arrears	Original institution	Total cases for disposal	Total disposals	Pending at the close of the year	Percent- age of disposals	Average duration
<i>High Court</i>														
Appeals ..	326	569	895	501	394	35·9	198	394	794	1,188	678	510	57·0	176
Revisions ..	339	1,212	1,551	1,394	157	89·8	84	157	788	945	719	226	76·0	80
Confirmations ..	9	57	66	24	42	36·8	122	42	47	89	68	21	76·4	246
Total ..	674	1,838	2,512	1,919	593	76·3	114	593	1,629	2,222	1,465	757	65·9	182
<i>Divisional Courts.</i>														
Appeals ..	342	714	1,056	860	196	81·4	97	196	894	1,090	811	279	74·4	181
Revisions ..	175	982	1,107	963	144	36·9	61	144	702	846	675	171	79·7	56
Total ..	517	1,646	2,163	1,823	340	84·2	78	340	1,596	1,936	1,486	450	76·7	97
<i>District Courts.</i>														
Appeals ..	168	1,379	1,547	1,372	175	88·6	43	175	1,425	1,600	1,425	175	89·0	54
Revisions ..	52	757	809	697	112	86·1	58	112	726	838	798	40	95·2	53
City Courts (Revisions) ..	..	19	19	19	..	100·0	21	..	37	37	37	..	100·0	28
Total ..	220	2,155	2,375	2,088	287	87·9	48	287	2,188	2,475	2,260	215	91·3	59
Total appeals and confirmations ..	845	2,719	3,564	2,757	807	77·3	89	807	3,160	3,967	2,982	985	75·1	107
Total revisions ..	566	2,920	3,486	3,073	413	88·1	70	413	2,253	2,666	2,229	437	83·6	62
Grand total ..	1,411	5,639	7,050	5,830	1,220	82·6	79	1,220	5,413	6,633	5,211	1,422	78·5	88

101. The total appeals were 1,188 against 895 in 1340 F. representing an increase of 293. An improvement was noted in the percentage of disposals (57·0 against 35·9) as well as in the average duration (176 days against 198 days). Cases pending at the end of the year were 510 indicating a rise of 116 over the corresponding figure of the preceding year. Sentences of the lower courts were upheld in 46 per cent. of the appeals. Findings of the lower courts were reversed in 26 per cent. of them as against 20 per cent. in 1340 F., 15 per cent. were modified against 16 per cent. and 8 per cent. were remanded for further enquiry as against 5 per cent. A fall in the total revision cases (945 against 1,551) as well as in the percentage of disposals (76·0 against 89·8) was noted while there was a slight rise in confirmations (68 against 66). Taking into account the appeals, revisions and confirmations together, the percentage of disposals fell from 76·3 in 1340 F. to 65·9 in 1341 F. and the average duration rose from 114 days to 132 days.

102. Appeals in the sessions courts increased from 1,056 to 1,090 while the percentage of disposals decreased from 81·4 to 74·4 with the result that the pendings at the end of the year rose from 196 to 279. The duration of appeal trials also increased from 97 to 131 days. Judgments of the lower courts were upheld in 58 per cent. of the cases as against 60 per cent. in the previous year. In 20 per cent. of them the findings of the lower courts were quashed, in 15 per cent. they were modified and in 6 per cent. they were remanded for further enquiry, the corresponding figures for 1340 F. being 22, 14 and 3. Revisions before the sessions courts were reduced from 1,107 in 1340 F. to 846 in 1341 F. of which 675 or 79·7 per cent. were disposed of as compared with 86·9 per cent. The average duration of revisions decreased from 61 days in 1340 F. to 56 days in 1341 F.

103. A slight increase of 53 was noted in the total appeals (1,600 against 1,547). The percentage of disposals showed an improvement of only ·4 over the corresponding figure of preceding year which was 88·6 and the average duration increased from 43 days to 54 days. In 46 per cent. of the cases the judgments of the lower courts were upheld, they were quashed in 33 per cent. modified in 12 per cent. and 5 per cent. of them remanded for further enquiry, the corresponding figures in the preceding year being 45, 34, 8 and 8 respectively. Revisions increased from 809 to 838 and the percentage of disposals rose from 86·1 to 95·2. There was thus an improvement in the average duration, 53 days against 58 days.

104. The receipts of the criminal courts in 1341 Fasli was Rs. 2,68,075 as against Rs. 2,82,955 in 1340 F.

105. The total cases for disposal before the *Paigah* and *Jagir* courts increased from 2,986 to 3,063. Of these 2,602 or 84·9 per cent. were disposed of as against 85·1 per cent. Of the 8,461 persons under trial, 7,067 were tried; 653 were convicted, 5,967 acquitted or discharged, 30 were released on production of security for good behaviour and 417 disposed of otherwise. The average duration of disposals decreased from 84 days in 1340 F. to 77 days in 1341 F.

The number of witnesses examined during the year was 7,054. Appeals and revisions before these courts increased from 289 to 298 and 254 of them were disposed of against 188 in the foregoing year. The average duration of these cases was 98 days as compared with 68 days in 1340 F.

SECTION III.

Police.

106. The State Police has been under two executive officers. The city force is under the *Kotwal* and the district force under the Director-General of Police and Jails who has also been in charge of the *Sarf-i-Khas* police, while many other *Jagirs* have their own police.

With the exception of the three feeder-lines, *viz.*, Kothagudam-Karapalli, Vicarabad-Parli, and Parbhani-Parli, the police of the rest of the State Railways has been under the British control for which contribution is paid by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.

As before, the relations between the police and the general public remained satisfactory. Though there were incidents of communal friction in some places and a few regrettable fracas occurred, particularly at Purna, yet the general inter-communal attitude of the Muslims and Hindus continued to be friendly as ever. The subjects of State were, as usual, loyal to their kind, beloved and generous ruler. The outside political agitations did not disturb the peace of the country.

107. The total strength of the police force—officers and men combined—was 16,444 and 50 per cent. of it was literate. An increase of 6·7 per cent. was noted in the total number of crimes committed in the State as compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year which was mainly attributed to the efforts made by the police in investigating them. True cases of cognizable crime increased from 10,340 in 1340 F. to 11,041 in 1341 F. out of which 8,857 or 80·2 per cent. were traced, the number of cases actually prosecuted was 8,179 or 92 per cent. of the latter. Including arrears, the total number of cases tried by the courts was 9,268 and 8,052 of them were decided. 4,339 or 53·9 per cent. were either convicted or released on bail security for good conduct, 2,397 or 29·9 per cent. acquitted or discharged, 1,214 or 15 per cent. were compounded and 102 or 1·2 per cent. were dismissed on account of deaths, escapes, etc. Persons under trial increased by only about 3 per cent.—19,861 against 19,317. Out of them, the cases of 16,038 persons were decided : 40·0 per cent. of them were convicted or released on bail security for good conduct, 43·7 per cent. acquitted or discharged, 15·5 per cent. were compromised and 0·8 per cent. dismissed on account of deaths, escapes, etc. The total value of property stolen increased from Rs. 5,65,800 in 1340 F. to Rs. 5,73,176 in 1341 F. representing a rise of Rs. 7,376 and Rs. 2,09,905 or 38 per cent. were recovered.

The total expenditure on the police force—*Diwani* and *Sarf-i-Khas* combined—was Rs. 50,68,308 as compared with Rs. 50,49,299 indicating a net increase of Rs. 19,009.

A. City Police.

108. Raja Bahadur Venkatarama Reddy, O.B.E., continued as the Commissioner of City Police during the year under report.

109. Excluding the non-effectives, the total strength of the city police was 3,254. Resignations decreased from 13 to 7 and desertions increased from 73 to 94. There was a marked fall in the mortality of the city police being 19 against 47 in the preceding year. The number of men dismissed from service was 27 and those who got pension or gratuity was 35, the corresponding figures of 1340 F. being 61 and 30 respectively.

110. The literate strength of men in the police force showed a slight increase from 1,099 to 1,210 which formed 37 per cent. of the total strength as against 34 per cent. in the preceding year. As usual, men and officers were drafted for training to the Police Training School, Hyderabad and none was committed to judicial trials during the year under report. The departmental punishments to enforce better discipline rose from 523 to 586. Men who got promotions or rewards in appreciation of their services numbered 174 as compared with 155 in 1340 F. Annual sports of the city police force were as usual, held on the parade ground at *Petla Burj* and prizes were distributed by the Departmental Minister. Like last year, Football and Hockey teams of the department took part in different matches and in most of them they carried the day.

111. A considerable increase of 38·8 per cent. against the figure of the preceding year was noted in the true cognisable cases—2,640 in 1341 F. as compared with 1,902 in 1340 F. The offences were grouped under three main heads such as grave, minor and miscellaneous and the total offences under every one of them exceeded the figures of the previous year by 43, 503 and 192 respectively and numbered 245 grave offences, 1,308 minor and 1,087 miscellaneous. Offences committed under special and local laws also showed an enormous increase—1,456 against 478. There was a slight fall in the percentage of the total true cases investigated during the year, 86·4 against 88·3 in 1340 F. Out of 2,161 cases tried by the courts, 1,618 were ended in convictions or ordered to produce security for good behaviour and the rest in acquittals or discharges, the percentage of convictions to the total trials being 74·8 as against 73·2. Persons prosecuted by the police numbered 2,797 and 2,665 of them were tried by the courts: 75·6 per cent of them were convicted or released on bail security for good conduct, 8·2 per cent. acquitted or discharged, 16·1 per cent. released on compromise and the rest died or escaped during the trial.

112. Property to the value of Rs. 2,02,685 was stolen during the year as compared with the value of Rs. 1,34,866 in 1340 F. indicating a net rise of Rs. 67,819, while the percentage of property recovered decreased from 43·5 in 1340 F. to 25·1 in 1341 F. which was attributed to the non-recovery of the embezzled amounts, particularly connected with *Sarf-i-khas* markets.

113. 228 widows against 217 had been in receipt of pension ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2. The total amount contributed towards the Fund was Rs. 7,495 and the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 5,951. The balance left to the credit of the Fund at the close of 1341 F. was Rs. 52,094.

114. The expenditure on the maintenance of the city police increased from Rs. 9,60,159 in 1340 F. to Rs. 9,98,394 in 1341 F.

B. District Police.

115. Mr. J. E. Armstrong, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.P. continued as the Director-General of Police during the year with the exception of the first two months when he was on privilege leave and Mr. G. W. Benton, Deputy Director-General, Criminal Investigation Department, officiated for him as the Director-General.

116. During the year, two officers of the grade of sub-inspectors were added to the strength of the *Diwani* police force and 9 constables were reduced, bringing the total number of officers and constables to 1,561 and 9,860 respectively at the end of 1341 F. the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 1,559 officers and 9,869 constables. There were 178 officers and 1,598 constables in the *Sarf-i-khas* force.

117. The percentages of men able to read and write showed a slight increase—45 against 44. There were 64 officers under training in the Officers' class; 62 of them appeared at the examination and 56 passed. The new session for the class commenced on the 11th Farwardi 1341 F. and the number of officers under training at the end of year was 68. During the year, 81 constables appeared at the final examination and 76 were successful. 29 out of 34 candidates were declared successful at the annual examination of the "First Aid to the Injured." The athletic and physical training classes were doing good work under the guidance of Mr. Weber, the Director of Physical Education.

The sanctioned strength of the police and Sikh boys remained at 125 and 60 respectively. During the year, 36 police boys and 5 Sikh boys were newly admitted, and 10 police and Sikh boys were either dismissed or struck off the rolls for continued absence. In all 7 police boys were drafted to the police force and 3 Sikh boys were appointed to their hereditary posts. Five boys appeared for the Middle School Examination and 4 were successful. The general health of the boys was satisfactory.

The total number of dismissals from the force decreased from 580 (19 officers and 561 men) to 408 (12 officers and 396 men). The number of officers who got departmental punishments was practically the same, viz. 248 against 249 while a considerable reduction was noted in the total men punished departmentally—1,016 against 1,560. Those punished judicially by the courts under the Police Act or for other offences showed a slight rise being 28 against 22. Rewards in appreciation of services were given to 60 officers and men and those who received promotions numbered 44, the corresponding figures for 1340 F. being 135 and 65. Mr. Manohar Lal Puri, the Deputy Director-General of Police, was awarded the King's Police Medal and the title of Khan Saheb was conferred upon Subedar-Major Shaik Daday Hayath in recognition of their long and meritorious services.

118. The total figures of true cognizable cases of the *Diwani* and *Sarf-i-khas* (combined) investigated by the police as compared with the preceding year were as tabulated below :—

Offences	1340 FASLI		1341 FASLI	
	Investigat- ed	True cases	Investigat- ed	True cases
Class I. Serious offences against the State and the public justice ..	884	804	440	382
Class II. Serious offences against persons ..	1,606	1,428	1,592	1,411
Class III.—Serious offences against the persons and property or property only ..	2,461	2,220	2,382	2,106
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person ..	616	548	670	606
Class V.—Minor offences against property ..	2,449	2,177	2,440	2,130
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above	1,741	1,716	1,803	1,766
Total ..	9,257	8,438	9,327	8,401

About 10 per cent. of the total cases investigated were proved false as against 9 per cent. in 1340 F. The number of true cases decreased from 8,438 to 8,401. Of these 6,575 or 78·2 per cent. were traced as against 73·8 per cent. in 1340 F.

The percentage of cases prosecuted to traced was reduced from 90·0 to 88·5. Out of 16 districts, 6 districts recorded a decrease in crimes under the Hyderabad Penal Code, but in the remaining districts there was a rise. The largest number of crimes, as before, was recorded in the Aurangabad district (686) and the smallest (237) in the Bir district. In other districts, the figures varied between 579 in the Parbhani district and 277 in the Osmanabad district. The decrease was most marked in the Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda districts and the districts of Asifabad and Karimnagar recorded the largest increases.

Increases in crime were noted in classes I, IV and VI and decreases were shown in the remaining three classes. Under class I the volume of crime increased from 340 to 382. The majority of crimes related to "Rioting and unlawful assembly" and "Escape from lawful custody." The former showed a decrease and the latter an increase as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The cases relating to "Coin and stamps" and "Personation of a public servant" also showed an increase. No offences were committed under "Abetment of crime" and "Assaulting a public servant in the discharge of his duties." The total number of crimes under class II showed a slight fall—1,411 against 1,428. A satisfactory decrease was noted under murder (224 against 241), attempt at and abetment of suicide (188 against 187), outraging the modesty of women (98 against 123) and rash driving (41 against 55). There were large increases under grievous hurt (466 against 430), obstruction of a Government servant in the exercise of his duties (97 against 78) and kidnapping or abduction (63 against 45).

The total murder cases showed a fall of 17 and numbered 224 as compared with 241 in the preceding year. With the exceptions of the Aurangabad, Parbhani, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad and Karimnagar districts that recorded an increase, all the remaining districts in the dominion showed a fall in the murder cases as against their respective corresponding figures in the year before. The highest figure of murder cases related to the Parbhani district (23) and the lowest to the Osmanabad district (5). In other districts, the figures varied between 22 in the *Sarf-i-Khas taluks* and 7 each in the districts of Adilabad and Medak. Of the 224 cases of murder, 68 were attributed to sex jealousy, 41 to personal animosity, 12 to land dispute, 25 to monetary gain, 27 to women committing suicide with their children and 51 to other miscellaneous causes. The percentages of convictions in respect of cases and persons were 40·7 and 28·2 as against 27·4 and 20·4 in the preceding year. The percentages showed a satisfactory improvement. Crimes under class III are classed into 4 heads, *viz.*, dacoity, robbery, burglary and causing mischief. The number of cases under every one of those heads showed a decrease against the corresponding figures of the preceding year. Thus the total number of cases of these 4 heads combined showed a net fall of 123 from 2,229 in 1340 F. to 2,106 in 1341 F.

The number of dacoity cases was 54, which indicated only a fall of 2 against the figures of 1340 F. Increases in dacoity cases were recorded in the districts of Gulbarga (10 against 3), Raichur (4 against 3), Bidar (4 against 1) and Warangal (4 against 2), while the other districts registered decreases against the figures of the preceding year. In the *Sarf-i-Khas taluks* there were 10 dacoity cases against 5 in 1340 F. Including the arrears of the preceding year the total true cases numbered 68, and 56 of them were traced. The percentages of cases traced to reported was 82·3 against 73·2, and that of cases convicted to decided was 50·5 against 25·0. The percentage of property recovered to lost increased from 30·4 in 1340 F. to 47·1 in 1341 F. Compared with 1340 F. the number of robbery cases in 1341 F. was reduced by 3 from 124 to 121. A considerable increase in them was noted in the districts of Nizamabad (19 against 8), Raichur (10 against 2) and Adilabad (13 against 4) while every one of the districts of Aurangabad (8 against 21), Mahbubnagar (6 against 19) and Parbhani (7 against 11) showed a satisfactory fall. The increases and decreases in other districts were comparably of little significance as the differences against their corresponding figures of the preceding year ranged only between 1 and 3. The percentage of cases traced to reported was 85·9, of cases convicted to decided was 55·6 and of recoveries to losses 61·8 as compared with 61·2, 51·6 and 43·3 respectively in the year 1340 F.

There was a net decrease of 69 cases under burglaries—1,758 against 1,827—shared by most of the districts except Aurangabad, Parbhani, Medak, Warangal, Nalgonda and Adilabad. The highest numbers were recorded in the districts of Aurangabad (176) and Parbhani (170) and the lowest (37) was in the Osmanabad district. In every one of the other districts the figures varied between 169 in the Warangal district and 48 in the Raichur district. Out of 1,758 cases of burglary, 761 were traced and 613 prosecuted. The percentages of cases traced to reported increased from 39·1 to 43·2 and that of those convicted to decided declined from 63·3 to 55·4 while the percentage of property recovered to that stolen slightly rose from 33·8 to 34·1.

Class IV dealt with minor offences against persons. The net increase under this class was only 58—606 against 548, out of which 573 were traced. Out of 547 cases decided by the courts, 69 cases ended in conviction, 94 in discharge or acquittal and 383 in compromise.

Class V dealt with minor offences against property and they numbered 2,180 against 2,177 indicating a net fall of 47. As usual, the majority of these related to theft and cattle theft. The former rose from 1,195 to 1,262 and the latter from 356 to 366. Increase in theft was noted in every one of the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Gulbarga, Osmanabad, Medak,

Karimnagar and Asifabad. The districts of Parbhani, Nanded, Gulbarga, Raichur, Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar recorded increases under cattle theft. The percentage of detection of both theft and cattle theft during the year was 70·2 and of conviction 63·9 as compared with 64·4 and 61·9 respectively in 1340 F. The percentage of property recovered to lost in theft cases was 46·0 and in cattle theft cases 82·5 as against 45·1 and 72·3 respectively in 1340 F.

Cases relating to miscellaneous offences grouped in class VI showed a net increase of 50 and numbered 1,766 as against 1,716 in 1340 F. A large number of offences was noted under preventive sections 105 and 106 C. P. C., the Criminal Tribes Act, security to keep the peace and the Motor Vehicles Act. The percentage of detection was 95·8 and of conviction 60·6 as against 90·5 and 59·5 respectively in 1340 F.

119. The summonses issued by the criminal courts increased from 36,357 to 38,771 while the total warrants served decreased from 6,372 to 5,545. The summonses issued by civil courts also increased from 349 to 506.

120. The number of persons arrested by the police during the year was practically the same as in the preceding year, 14,135 against 14,127. In all 12,891 persons were prosecuted. The percentage of the accused convicted to arrested increased from 42·6 to 45·6 and that of the convicted to decided from 46·6 to 48·2.

121. There was a fall in the total value of property stolen and recovered, the former decreased from Rs. 4·31 lakhs to Rs. 3·70 lakhs and the latter from Rs. 1·64 lakhs to Rs. 1·58 lakhs, while an improvement was noted in the percentage of recovery, 42·7 against 37·9. The district of Medak showed the highest percentage of recovery and was followed by Parbhani, Bir, *Atraf-i-Balda*, Nalgonda and Bidar, the district of Adilabad showing the lowest figure.

122. The number of heinous offences reported from exempted *Jagirs* in 1341 F. was 256 as against 229 in 1340 F. indicating a rise of 27 and of these 249 were traced. Out of 182 cases decided by the courts, 78 ended in conviction, 87 in acquittal and 17 in compromise. The value of property stolen was Rs. 36,288 and Rs. 12,552 were recovered.

123. Mr. G. W. Benton held charge of the department till the 16th of Khurdad 1341 F. when he proceeded on six months leave. Khan Bahadur Abdul Majid officiated as the Deputy Director-General, Criminal Investigation Department.

Comparably there was about a cent. per cent. fall (122 against 284) in the total numbers of cases investigated by the department which was reported to be mainly due to the limited staff being taken up with certain departmental enquiries and the continued employment of the investigating officers in connection with the communal riot at Parbhani, the Osmanabad torture case and the coining case of Jalna in particular together with several other cases of more than ordinary importance. Out of 122 cases investigated, 51 related to house-breaking, 24 to cattle theft, 3 to murder, 2 to dacoity, 6 to robbery, 8 to theft and the rest were grouped under "Miscellaneous." In all 117 cases were decided by the courts and the percentage of conviction increased from 78 to 92.

124. During the year 2,648 fresh slips were recorded and 425 were destroyed. The total number of slips on record was 1,26,106. Altogether 10,902 slips (7,018 from the *Diwani* and 3,884 from British India) of criminals were received for trace and of these 1,604 were traced—1,201 related to the dominion and 403 to British India. The British India Bureau traced 76 slips from Hyderabad. Expert evidence was given in 58 civil and criminal cases and 127 documents were examined and expert opinion furnished. The total fee realised and

credited to Government was Rs. 1,270 as against Rs. 1,535 in the previous year. Altogether 4,244 exemption certificates were issued, 7 *Rahdari* passes were granted to trading *Pusakvaras* and 6 *Donga-Dasaries* were deported from the dominion.

125. One thousand one hundred and thirty-one widows had been in receipt of maintenance allowances from this fund at the end of 1340 F. During the year, 69 additional widows were admitted, making a total of 1,200. The total expenditure on this head amounted to Rs. 43,202 as compared with Rs. 41,383 in the preceding year.

126. There was a fall of Rs. 940 in the accumulated fund of the *Sikh Gurudwar* which amounted to Rs. 2,41,441 at the end of 1341 F. as compared with Rs. 2,42,381 in 1340 F. Out of the total amount, Rs. 2,23,491 were deposited in the Imperial Bank of India, yielding an interest of Rs. 12,611 per annum and the balance of Rs. 17,950 was in the *Gurudwar* treasury.

The total amount of the Tuljapur Temple Fund increased from Rs. 4,53,677 in 1340 F. to Rs. 4,83,681 in 1341 F. indicating a net rise of Rs. 30,004. Of this, Rs. 4,75,102 were deposited in the Imperial Bank of India, yielding an annual interest of Rs. 21,081 and the balance of Rs. 8,579 was in the temple treasury.

127. The total expenditure of the district police was Rs. 37,66,035 against Rs. 37,79,026 in 1340 F. that incurred on the *Sarf-i-Khas* police was Rs. 3,03,879 as compared with Rs. 3,10,114 in the preceding year.

SECTION IV.

Jails.

128. Mr. J. E. Armstrong, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.P., the Director-General of Jails went on leave during the first two months of the year and Mr. G. W. Benton, Deputy Director-General, Criminal Investigation Department acted for him. During the remaining months of the year Mr. Armstrong continued in charge of the department.

129. The number of central and district jails remained the same as at the end of the preceding year, viz., 3 and 13 respectively.

The reformatory was hitherto located in a portion of the Aurangabad jail.

No progress was made during the year in the construction of judicial lock-ups.

Proposals for strengthening the present staff of the Aurangabad District Jail which was quite inadequate to cope with the work of increased prisoners had been under the consideration of the department.

130. The year opened with 2,993 prisoners of all classes and closed with 2,975 indicating a decrease of only 18 as against an increase of 449 in the previous year. The total admissions increased from 11,181 to 11,856. Of these, 3,456 were convicts, the rest being under-trial prisoners. Thus the total prisoners under confinement numbered 14,349 compared with 13,725 showing an increase of 624. Altogether 3,861 convicts and 8,013 under-trials were discharged leaving 1,849 convicts and 1,126 under-trials in the various jails at the end of 1341 F.

There was an increase in the daily average strength of convicts and under-trials, the former rose from 1,596 to 1,700 and the latter from 1,171

to 1,348. These figures might be taken as indicating the maintenance of the improved results obtained by the police and in the courts.

Of the 3,456 convicts admitted during the year, 1,852 or 53·9 per cent. were Hindus, 616 or 17·8 per cent. Mohammedans, 7 or ·2 per cent. Indian Christians and 981 or 28·4 per cent. belonged to criminal tribes or other castes not classed as Hindus. In comparison with the figures of the preceding year there was an increase of 3 per cent. under Hindus and a 3 per cent. decrease under all classes put together. The number of convicts with previous convictions increased from 258 to 300.

Female convicts admitted to jails during the year were 125 against 104 in the preceding year—60 Hindus, 14 Mohammedans, 1 Indian Christian and 50 other castes. Their daily average was 34 against 43 in 1340 F. Out of the male convicts numbering 3,331, 46·5 per cent. were labourers, 37·3 per cent. agriculturists, 6·6 per cent. private servants, 4·0 per cent. traders and 3·1 per cent. represented employees in mechanical arts and manufactures and the rest were Government servants.

Out of 3,456 convicts, 505 or 14·6 per cent. of the convicts were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 54 were punished only with fines, in 9 cases whipping was administered under orders of the court and the remaining 2,888 or 83·6 per cent. were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

The number of juvenile convicts showed a slight increase, 40 against 32 in 1341 F. Nine of these were sent to the reformatory where they were taught reading and writing. The remaining 31 having very short sentences were remanded to the jails of the districts where they were convicted. There were in all 16 juveniles at the reformatory. Of these, 7 were disposed of and 9 remained in it at the close of the year. In view of the small number of juveniles present no elaborate arrangement for giving them extensive technical training was possible. There were in all 7 leper convicts at the Ditchpalli Leper Home including one admitted during the year.

Sixty-one civil prisoners were admitted into the jails and 56 were released during the year which left 5 convicts still remaining at the close of the year.

131. The conduct of prisoners was satisfactory as evidenced by a fall in offences committed by the jail prisoners as well as in the escapes effected during the year: the former was reduced from 194 to 129 and the latter from 16 to 13. In all 4 cases were dealt with by the criminal courts and the rest by the jail officials. Out of 13 escapes, 5 were recaptured, one committed suicide after escaping from the police custody and 7 remained at large at the close of the year. A somewhat serious case of breach of jail discipline occurred in the Warangal Central Jail and the offenders were seriously dealt with.

Out of the offences committed there were 90 major offences and 39 minor ones. Corporal punishments increased from 23 to 28.

A slight rise was observed in the total strength of the *Barkandaz* guards while there was a fall in the convict officers—the former increased from 346 to 348 and the latter decreased from 394 to 314. The lower figure in the latter case was due to the selection of the officers being limited to a small minority as no prisoner sentenced to a term of less than one year was eligible. During the year, 27 convict officers and 141 *Barkandaz* guards were punished as against 42 and 141 respectively in the previous year.

A decrease of 3·7 per cent. was noted in the total for literate prisoners admitted into the jails—10·0 per cent. against 13·7 per cent. in 1340 F. The number of convicts who were taught reading and writing in the jail schools increased from 115 in 1340 F. to 141 in 1341 F. Out of the daily average of 1,307 labouring convicts 958 or 73·2 per cent. were employed on remunerative works in factories, Government printing presses, jail gardens and on construction and repairs and the rest on jail duties.

The general health of the prisoners was satisfactory as there was a decrease in the total admission to jail hospital as well as in the daily average of the sick : the former decreased from 15,253 to 13,147 and the latter from 41·7 to 36·2. There was a considerable reduction in the total mortality (24 against 46), and its rate per *mille* against the daily average strength of prisoners also declined from 16·6 in 1340 F. to 7·8 in 1341 Fasli.

132. The gross expenditure increased from Rs. 5·76 lakhs in 1340 F. to Rs. 5·82 lakhs which was due to a rise in the daily average of prisoners. The cash earnings showed a considerable fall—Rs. 2·48 lakhs against Rs. 4·10 lakhs which was due to the fact that in 1340 F. a sum of Rs. 1·10 lakhs was received from the Military Department towards the cost of tents purchased in 1338 F. This additional income of 1340 F. together with an excess expenditure of 0·58 lakh in 1341 F. on account of the large increase in the prison population led to a substantial increase in the net expenditure on jails which amounted to Rs. 3·34 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1·66 lakhs in 1340 Fasli.

The net cost per head of the jail population increased from Rs. 59-13-4 in 1340 F. to Rs. 109-7-8 in 1341 F. Due to a fall in the prices of food-stuffs the average cost of dietary charges per prisoner decreased from Rs. 57-7-9 to Rs. 48-4-4. The expenses connected with clothing and bedding amounted to Rs. 10,431 against Rs. 13,074. It was satisfactory to observe that the jails continued to be self-supporting with regard to the supply of vegetables to the prisoners, since the sale-proceeds of vegetables produced in jail gardens were in excess of the total expenditure incurred annually in this respect. The total expenditure on the jail medical staff including the medical and supervision allowance to the district civil surgeons amounted to Rs. 22,558 as compared with Rs. 21,875 in 1340 F. the cost per prisoner being Rs. 7-6-5 against Rs. 7-12-2. The daily cost of sick prisoners increased from Rs. 524-3-1 in 1340 F. to Rs. 624-4-0 in 1341 Fasli.

SECTION V.

Registration.

133. Nawab Bashir Yar Jung Bahadur continued as the Inspector-General of Registration during 1341 F.

134. The total registration offices in the dominion remained the same as in the year before, viz., 179. Owing to the economic depression there was a decrease (43,736 against 44,696) in the number of documents registered and in their aggregate value (Rs. 405·19 lakhs compared with Rs. 418·55 lakhs).

Government in the Finance Department sanctioned 11 *moharirs*' posts (Rs. 30—60) for the *taluk* registration offices at Ambad, Manjlegaon, Gevrai, Hingoli, Kalamnuri, Alampur, Ahmedpur, Nilanga, Adilabad, Kushtagi and Gangavati on condition that for the present these posts would be maintained for 3 years and the question of their permanency would depend upon the income got from the *moharirs*' fees in 1342 F. and 1343 F. Those posts were not intended to be made permanent till the total income of the *moharirs*' fees proved to be adequate to admit of the expenses connected with their salaries, contribution and pension charges, failing which they would have to be proportionately reduced to keep pace with the income.

135. During the year, the revised registration rules were brought into effect which resulted in the increase of income from Rs. 3,76,778 to Rs. 4,07,724. The expenditure also increased from Rs. 2,01,375 to Rs. 2,27,086 in 1341 F. which was accounted for by the purchase of furniture required for the district and *taluk* registration offices. The income and expenditure of the *Diwani* proper (excluding *Sarf-i-Khas* and *Jagirs*) were Rs. 3,18,621, and Rs. 1,71,574, respectively as compared with Rs. 2,88,595 and Rs. 1,55,461 in 1340 F.

SECTION VI.

Stamps.

136. Nawab Bashir Yar Jung Bahadur continued as the Inspector-General of Stamps during 1341 F.

137. The number and value of stamp papers of all kinds in stock at the commencement of 1341 F. were as follows :—

Area	Number	Value in O.S. Rs.
<i>Diwani</i> ..	.. 3,05,66,821	94,06,848
Residency Bazars, etc. ..	.. 14,314	53,055
Total ..	3,05,81,135	94,59,903

138. The number and value of stamps manufactured in 1341 F. were as indicated below :—

Kind of Stamp Paper	Number	Value in O.S. Rs.
Stamp paper ..	.. 6,30,609	12,89,021
Postal and receipt stamps ..	.. 62,37,100	3,90,035
Embossed envelopes ..	.. 12,97,066	54,138
Post-cards ..	.. 27,73,732	73,796
Court-fee stamps ..	.. 21,69,000	9,11,104
<i>Hundi</i> paper ..	.. 35	6
<i>Hundi</i> stamps ..	.. 2,400	6,000
Service stamps and post-cards ..	.. 64,14,280	4,95,218
Total ..	1,95,24,222	32,19,318
Residency Bazars ..	.. 98,533	2,11,451
Grand Total ..	1,96,22,755	34,30,769

139. The total income under all heads including *Sarf-i-Khas*, *Jagirs*, and Residency Bazars, etc., increased from Rs. 26,60,398 in 1340 F. to Rs. 26,87,643 in 1341 F. while the expenditure showed a marked fall from Rs. 5,74,064 to Rs. 3,78,002, which was attributed partly to the purchase of machinery and generators for the stamp manufacture department in the Mint and partly to the large supply of different kinds of stamps to the Residency Area, etc., in 1340 F. The income of *Diwani* proper was Rs. 19,95,718 and the expenditure Rs. 1,15,521 as compared with Rs. 18,24,192 and Rs. 1,76,911 respectively in 1340 F.

SECTION VII.

Military.

140. The Military strength of the state was composed of the Regular and the Irregular Troops each under a separate head. The Regulars comprised three cavalry regiments, two regiments styled the Imperial Service Regiments, two batteries of artillery and five battalions of infantry. The total strength of the army in 1341 F. was 19,759—7,200 regulars and 12,559 irregulars and the total expenditure including salaries, allowances, contingencies, pensions and buildings was Rs. 75,95,052 compared with Rs. 73,48,213 in 1340 F. The percentage of the military expenditure to the total expenditure of the state was 8·7.

A. The Regular Forces.

141. Major-General Nawab Osman Yar-Ud-Doula Bahadur continued as the Commander of the Regular and Imperial Service Troops. Major (now Bt. Lieut.-Colonel) C.R.C. Lane, M.C., P.S.C., I.A. of the 20th Lancers assumed the charge of Adjutant and Quarter-master General of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government Regular Forces in 1341 F. (1932), Lieut.-Colonel G. de la. P. Beresford, M.C. P.S.C., I.A. of the P.A.V.O. cavalry being the Chief of the Staff. The strength of the Regular Army including the staff of the Medical and Veterinary departments was 6,148 and the Imperial Service Troops numbered 1,052. The average age of a unit in the former was 29 years, the height and chest measurement being 5' 6" and 33" respectively. Nine hundred and fifty-six recruits were enlisted during the year, 484 men retired on pension and 460 men were struck off the rolls owing to death, desertion or resignation. In the latter *i. e.*, Imperial Service Troops, the average age was 28½ years, the height and chest measurement being 5' 9" and 32¾" respectively. 107 recruits were enlisted during the year, while 63 men were retired on pension and 42 men were struck off the rolls owing to death, desertion or resignation.
142. Nawab Faiz Jung Bahadur was in charge of the department in 1341 F. as the Principal Medical Officer. Its total strength was 153 which comprised one Principal Medical Officer, 7 medical officers, 6 asst. surgeons, 13 sub-asst. surgeons, 14 compounders, one nurse, one *daya*, 107 menials and 3 clerks. In all 9,139 patients were treated for malaria, influenza, venereal infections and non-infectious complaints. It was observed in the departmental report that the station hospital system of treatment hitherto followed proved quite unsatisfactory and inefficient. Arrangements were being made to have it overhauled with considerable additions to the equipment in the Military Central Hospital where cases which could not be satisfactorily attended to in the unit hospitals were brought for diagnosis and up-to-date treatment. A high pressure sterilizer, a modern shock proof X-ray apparatus with a C. D. X. dental unit and a motor ambulance were purchased and added to the equipment. Arrangements were made for suitable and adequate diet prescribed by the medical officer.
143. The strength of the department was 20 comprising one Principal Veterinary Officer, 6 *jamedar* veterinarians, 6 asst. veterinarians, 6 veterinary assistants and one office orderly. There were seven dispensaries under the department. Of the total number of horses in all the cavalry regiments, 1,599 were treated during the year: 37 horses died, 60 were castrated and destroyed and 44 cast and auctioned. Besides, 85 mules were treated in the A. T. Section out of which 3 died and eleven were cast and destroyed.
144. The expenditure on the Regular Troops on account of salaries, allowances and contingencies for the year was Rs. 45,67,486 as compared with Rs. 44,91,432 in 1340 Fasli.
145. It was felt imperatively desirable to put all the units of the Regular Forces under the operation of the Indian State Forces Scheme in view of the prevailing inferior order of armament, equipment, tactical training of all of them with the single exception of the two Imperial Service Cavalry Regiments. The improvements formulated affected the establishment, armament, accommodation, service terms, training, administration and the finances of the various units.
- The establishment including followers as laid down by the Government of India for the units of the various arms was adhered to. Rearmament with modern rifles, machine guns and breech-loading guns for the artillery was in the progress of completion. 15 pounder B. L. guns were issued to "A" Battery Nizam's Horse Artillery, 303 S. M. L. E. rifles were issued to the

1st Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry, Cavalry Training Squadron and Infantry Training Company.

As regards modern barracks it was stressed that approximately 45 to 50 per cent. of the establishment for every unit was to occupy single men's barracks. The lines of the 1st Lancers were completed in 1339 Fasli and the houses of the Sub-Commissioned officers were decidedly superior to those of the similar order in the Indian Army. Satisfactory stables for the 2nd Lancers were constructed. It was decided to construct accommodation for the Cavalry Training Squadron close to the 1st Lancers. Alterations to the existing Bell of Arms of the 1st Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry were carried out. Barracks and piped water-supply to the 2nd Battalion were anticipated to be completed in 1342 F. The construction of new Bell of Arms and additional water points in the lines of the 3rd Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry had considerably ameliorated the conditions of living of this unit. New cavalry barracks for the 3rd Golconda Lancers were to be constructed on a new site of the fort. After their construction the "B" Battery, Nizam's Field Artillery was to move into the area occupied by the 3rd Golconda Lancers. All the hospitals of the Regular Forces were supplied with piped water and electric light. The central magazine was completely overhauled and quarters were constructed for the medical staffs and their subordinates.

In the interest of efficiency it was essential to weed out yearly by a Medical Board such men as were incapable of marching and fighting. Re-organization had necessitated an increase of the officers' cadre by some 40 officers and the admission of cadets had been suitably increased to meet this. Cadet training had been centred in one unit with satisfactory results.

Concurrently with the provision of equipment all units were moved into camp and exercised to be fit for any normal duties in the State. The newly organized battery of Horse Artillery armed with the 15 Pounder B. L. guns was due to fire its first practice camp in January 1933. Officers and men were sent on courses of instruction to British India and to the British units in Secunderabad. All units went into camp for collective training last cold weather. The whole question of education was brought into line with that of the Indian Army. Units concentrated in the training of the individual horse and men and special attention was paid to the training of officers, especially as regards equitation and training of remounts.

Physical training had been brought into line with the regulations obtaining in the Indian Army and has become an integral part of the soldier's daily life in contrast with the old gymnastics which were for show only. Recreational training received a full measure of encouragement. A weekly Brigade Polo Ride was maintained. Signalling was being put on a proper basis. Territorial Battalions were to be raised by recruiting a force of yeomen for a limited time.

Satisfactory improvements were made in the medical treatment carried out in the several units. A modern Shock proof X-ray apparatus, a motor ambulance and sterilizer were purchased for the medical institutions of the Regular Forces.

It was decided to adopt the scheme of rations which had proved satisfactory in British India by which every man was given a standard ration plus a small amount in cash. Full dress and white dress were abolished for all units except the African Bodyguard Squadron, the Jamieth Nizam Mahbub, the 4th Battalion, Golconda Infantry. The requirements of Forces under (1) Personal clothing (ii) Marching order-men, (iii) Marching order-horse, (iv) Liengear and (v) Saddlery were purchased in the open market after calling for tenders.

The Pay Equalization Scheme was sanctioned at the end of 1341 F. and was enforced from Azur 1342 Fasli according to which all officers of the Regular Forces—cavalry, infantry or artillery were to receive the same rate of pay and command allowance. They had to accept a liability to serve anywhere in any capacity and in any unit.

The detailed additional expenditure of the Regular Forces under the Reorganization scheme was given at the end of the Report in an Appendix which shows the total amount spent in connection with the reorganization of the forces in 1341 F. is O.S. Rs. 11,85,885.

B.—The Irregular Troops.

146. Nawab Khudrat Nawaz Jung Bahadur continued as the *Nazim* Control. of the *Nazam-i-Jamiat* during the year.

147. The Irregulars, as usual, consisted of 11,312 foot and 1,247 Ras Composition and Training. (*sawars*). The former included 5,001 Arabs, of whom 351 were under the City *Kotwal* and the latter 210 *sawars* of the Prince's Body-Guard. 3,251 men and 153 *sawars* were stationed in the district and *taluk* headquarters and the rest were in the capital. The total number of officers and men under training in the battalions of the Irregular Troops at the beginning of the year numbered 696. During the year 60 officers and men were admitted enhancing the above figure to 756 of which 77 were struck off the rolls, leaving 679 under training at the close of the year.

148. The total expenditure on account of salaries and allowances and contingencies during the year amounted to Cost. Rs. 23,54,871 as compared with Rs. 23,96,797 in 1340 F.

SECTION VIII.

Local Funds.

149. The Local Funds portfolio continued to be held by Mr. T. J. Tasker, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., till the 27th of Bahman, Control. 1341 F. and Lt.-Col. Sir R. H. Chenevix Trench, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.A., the permanent Revenue Member on his return from England with the Hyderabad Delegation to the Round Table Conference held charge of it for the rest of the year. Mr. A. L. Binney, I.C.S., officiated as the Director-General and Secretary throughout the year.

150. Excluding the city of Hyderabad which was administered by the Hyderabad Municipality, there were, as before, 61 Town Administration. towns in the dominion where local taxes had been in force.

The total income realized from towns showed a fall of Rs. 1,04,777 from Rs. 10,51,188 in 1340 Fasli to Rs. 9,46,411 in 1341 F. Comparative figures of the different heads of receipts in 1340 F. and 1341 F. were as tabulated hereunder :—

Particulars	1340 F.	1341 F.
Receipts from local taxes	5,13,925	6,36,240
Income from other sources	1,64,656	1,64,228
Grants from general district funds ..	3,12,680	93,642
Loans from general local funds to the smaller towns at district headquarters.	59,927	52,301
Total ..	10,51,188	9,46,411

Excluding the last two items, i.e., grants and loans the actual income from taxes, etc., showed an increase of Rs. 1,21,887 and amounted to Rs. 8,00,468 as against Rs. 6,78,581 in 1340 F. This large increase was the result of better collections as well as more careful assessment. But on taking into account the combined receipts under all the four items, the total receipts decreased from Rs. 10,51,188 in 1340 F. to Rs. 9,46,411 in 1341 F. representing a net fall of Rs. 1,04,777 which was attributed to large grants obtained from the District Local Funds in 1340 F.

Excluding repayment of loans which amounted to Rs. 61,527 in 1340 F. the total expenditure decreased from Rs. 10,99,113 in 1340 F. to Rs. 7,49,709

in 1341 F. resulting in a net fall of Rs. 3,49,404 which was said to be due to certain amounts as well as the expenses connected with the Local Fund Engineers Office shown under the heads "Miscellaneous" and "General Administration" respectively in 1340 F. having been transferred from the General (District) Local Funds accounts to the "Town Funds accounts." The details of expenditure in 1340 F. and 1341 F. were as given below :—

Particulars	1340 F.	1341 F.
General Administration and Collection		
Charges	1,22,449	9,362
Roads	1,43,448	1,16,780
Drainage	11,847	12,378
Buildings	39,107	44,015
Water Supply	77,509	80,011
Gardens	18,240	11,725
Markets and slaughter-houses	6,974	6,867
Lighting	97,528	1,11,948
Conservancy (Safai)	3,35,861	3,36,460
Miscellaneous	2,46,150	20,163
Total ..	10,99,113	7,49,709

151. The total income during the year was Rs. 13,80,996 as compared with Rs. 16,50,033 in 1340 F. (revised). The decrease of Rs. 2,69,037 was due to the inclusion of many interdistrict loans under the head "Miscellaneous" in 1340 F. The details of receipts in 1340 F. and 1341 F. were as detailed below :—

Particulars	1340 F.	1341 F.
7 pie cess collection with the land revenue.	12,04,223	12,26,638
Miscellaneous receipts	4,45,810	1,54,358
Total ..	16,50,033	13,80,996

The total expenditure incurred on different items as detailed below by the District Local Funds in 1341 F. was Rs. 10,24,745 as compared with Rs. 10,97,633 (revised) in 1340 F., indicating a net fall of Rs. 72,888.

Particulars	1340 F.	1341 F.
Collection charges (paid to village officials)	82,192	60,607
Administration charges	1,35,945	3,21,777
Roads	1,49,017	1,84,699
Buildings	27,874	42,388
Water supply	19,189	29,726
Conservancy	88,041	99,482
Miscellaneous (refunds loans)	3,12,680	1,10,914
Drainage, etc.	2,82,695	1,75,157
Total ..	10,97,633	10,24,745

The total closing balance was Rs. 69,34,484 as against Rs. 66,72,331 in 1340 F. as confirmed by the Accountant-General, indicating an increase of Rs. 2,62,153.

152. Mr. Mohd. Ahmed Mirza continued as the Special Engineer for the District Water Works during the year 1341 F. The Water Supply and Drainage Schemes of Jalna and Water Supply Scheme of Aurangabad sanctioned in 1340 F. had been in progress and the works in Jalna were reported to have been practically completed. The total amount spent on the above works in 1341 F. was

District Water Works.

Rs. 6.49 lakhs. The Ghanawady Tank was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,88,200. The Khuldabad Water Supply and the Aurangabad Drainage were sanctioned by the Government at the estimates of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 2,21,000 respectively and the total expenditure incurred on the latter in 1341 F. was Rs. 76,338. Besides, a sum of Rs. 5,277 was spent on the improvement of the Jalna town against an estimate of Rs. 12,000. The Water Supply and Drainage surveys of Osmanabad, Tuljapur and Nizamabad were completed and the total amount spent on surveys was Rs. 1,617. The total expenditure incurred by the department on different works in 1341 F. aggregated Rs. 8,30,143 : Rs. 5,66,641 on water works, Rs. 1,82,008 on drainage, Rs. 79,877 on establishment and Rs. 1,617 on surveys. Since the inception of the department in 1338 F. to the end of 1341 F. an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 13,78,041 was incurred. Of this, Rs. 2,35,860 were spent on establishment, Rs. 9,39,894 on water works and Rs. 2,02,287 on drainage.

SECTION IX.

Hyderabad Municipality.

153. Dr. Syed Hamid Ali, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.F.P. & S. (Glasgow),
Control. D.P.H., (Cantab.) and L.M.R.C.P., (Dublin) continued
as the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Municipality
during the year under report.

154. The Municipal Board consisted, as before, of a President, a
Constitution and meetings. Deputy President and 25 members of whom 6 were
ex-officio.

Rai Bisheshwarnath, B.A., LL.B., an additional puisne judge of the High Court was appointed as Deputy President under section 3 of the Municipal Code. In addition to his own duties he discharged those of the President as well.

There were 31 meetings of the General Committee (12 ordinary and 19 extraordinary). No meeting of the Working Committee took place during the year but all important works were disposed of by its sub-committee.

155. The total area comprised by the municipality was 30.08 sq.
Area and population. miles with a population of 2,90,327 souls according
to the census of 1930.

156. The receipts under the different heads realised by the municipality as compared with 1340 F. were as follows :—
Finance.

Particulars	1340 F.	1341 F.
Government Grant	5,18,099	5,37,209
Income realised on properties	54,129	1,12,246
Taxation	3,11,636	3,54,061
Licence fees	51,052	60,189
Total ..	9,34,907	10,63,705

Below are given the comparative figures of the detailed expenditure in 1340 F. and 1341 Fasli :—

Particulars	1340 F.	1341 F.
Public Works	2,86,426	2,63,497
Sanitation	4,63,634	4,87,684
Lighting and Workshop	1,78,434	1,19,687
Miscellaneous	16,178	25,595
Supervision charges	1,54,642	1,48,311
Total ..	10,99,314	10,44,774

Comparably with those of the previous year, the total receipts showed an increase of Rs. 1·29 lakhs ;—10·64 lakhs against 9·35 lakhs—which was shared by all the major heads. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 10·99 lakhs in 1340 F. to Rs. 10·45 lakhs in 1341 F. indicating a fall of Rs. 0·54 lakh. Dominant items of expenditure related to sanitation and public works ; the former formed 46·6 per cent. of the total expenditure and the latter 25·1 per cent. Besides, large sums were spent by the City Improvement Board and the Drainage Department. The arrears of house-tax increased from 3·34 lakhs in 1340 F. to Rs. 3·70 lakhs in 1341 Fasli.

157. The general health of the city was better than in the year before as evidenced by a considerable fall in the mortality (5,301 against 8,468) and an increase in the total births (4,916 compared with 4,150). The city was practically immune from plague except at the end of the year when there was one death in the month of Meher and 11 in Aban. There were no deaths from cholera, small-pox and influenza. The total deaths from fever and dysentery were 1,299 and 260 respectively while those from other diseases numbered 3,729. The temporary establishment sanctioned for the eradication of plague and malaria from the Capital took the necessary preventive and precautionary measures to combat these diseases. The expenditure incurred on the aforesaid campaigns was, as settled, borne equally by the Government and the Municipality.

The Municipality maintained 155 miles of road at an average cost of Rs. 550 per mile. Rs. 19,080 were spent on the construction and extension of roads and Rs. 52,274 on buildings. Thirty-eight new drains—13,349 feet long—were constructed at a cost of Rs. 37,415. Besides, the Municipality maintained the Public Works Department roads of a total length of about 38 miles at an aggregate cost of Rs. 27,210. About 56 miles of roads were lighted by electricity.

Altogether, 18,311 cases were prosecuted during the year and the fines realised amounted to Rs. 7,667. Fifty-three fires occurred within the municipal limit in which property worth Rs. 11,700 was destroyed and 3,405 applications were granted for the construction of buildings and additions and alterations to existing ones.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 was spent on scholarships to the children of the poor and deceased employees of the Municipality as laid down in the Municipal Scholarship Rule.

Most of the improvements proposed by the Board in the different branches of the Municipality were sanctioned by the Government.

CHAPTER IV

Production and Distribution.

SECTION I.

Agriculture.

158. Mr. Nizamuddin Hyder continued as the Officiating Director of Agriculture during the year under report except from the 20th Dai to the 29th Bahman 1341 F. when he availed himself of privilege leave and Mr. R. K. Bhide, the Economic Botanist, officiated for him.

159. In pursuance of the Government sanction accorded to the re-organisation scheme of Dr. H. H. Mann, the former Agricultural Adviser to the Nizam's Government, the following changes in the administration of the department were brought into effect.

The ranges of the Deputy Directors of Agriculture were increased from two to four. These were the West Telingana Division comprising the Nizamabad, Medak and Mahbubnagar districts, the East Telingana Division comprising the Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal and Adilabad districts, the Godavari Division comprising the Aurangabad, Bir, Parbhani and Nanded districts with the Nirmal, Ahmadpur and Latur *taluqs* of the Adilabad, Bidar and Osmanabad districts respectively and the Karnatik Division of the Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar districts. Consequently, two additional posts of Deputy Directors had to be created to hold charge of the two new divisions.

A first class gazetted post was sanctioned for an Agricultural Chemist. A main experimental farm was started at Raichur under a Superintendent in the grade of Rs. 200-15-400. Three more gazetted posts of the same grade were also sanctioned, one for the Personal Assistant to the Director, one for the Boring Superintendent and one for the Entomological Superintendent.

The Subordinate Agricultural Service was increased from 26 to 63 and the clerical establishment increased by 19 hands.

The above changes and sanctions naturally resulted in a general bulging of the departmental budget work. Since the department was placed on a systematic footing in 1338 F. its main aim had been to introduce improvements already in operation elsewhere and tested for their local adaptability and such others as had got to be evolved by original research. It had succeeded in arousing a general awakening among the cultivating classes of the state population in matters agricultural and winning their confidence in its various agricultural operations. The activities of the department were classified as under :—

(a) *Research*.—This consisted mostly of plant breeding. Chemical investigations and entomological studies were also undertaken to a subordinate degree as these sections were not yet adequately equipped. The Economic Botanist was proceeding with varieties of rice and castor at the main experimental farm, Hyderabad and of wheat and *jarwar* at the Parbhani main farm. The cotton Research Botanist was going on with his experiments on cotton.

Three types of *rice* proved the most promising giving 17 per cent., 16 per cent. and 11 per cent. respectively more under field conditions than the local varieties.

As regards castor, single plant selection held out good prospects. It was established that the sex of flowers was more or less a hereditary character

and the more the female flowers, the greater the production. Another characteristic depending upon environments and contributing to profuse outturn was the branching habit. Three types were determined to produce mostly female flowers and throw out more branches.

Castor breeding for the whole India had been under contemplation and would be taken in hand when the All-India scheme of castor breeding was sanctioned by the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The work on *wheat* was carried out mainly at Parbhani. Some new selections were made and the study of the behaviour of the crosses was continued. A small quantity of seed of Pusa 4 was given to cultivators for trial which was reported about very favourably.

Of *Jawars*, one local variety—the Nanded Yellow *Jawar*—proved to be peculiarly resistant to diseases and pests and two imported varieties—the Ramkhel and the Saoner—gave the highest yields.

The cotton research work was financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee. Fresh selections were made in the Hyderabad-Gaorani on a large scale. Progenies of American and Egyptian cottons were grown as irrigated *Rabi* crops and the plants which again proved resistant were selected for preliminary yield test in the season. Strains of Hyderabad-Gaorani, Banni, Banilla and *G. Neglectum var rosea* were grown and nine of these—all Gaorani—proved resistant to the Soreschin disease and yielded fairly good outturns. Selfing was done on an extensive scale in the Banilla crop and seed for 10 acres had been obtained for propagation. Roguing was done in the Hyderabad Gaorani crops. Plant development study in seven types of cotton was recorded.

(b) *Chemical work*.—Pending the construction of the Chemical laboratory, the Agricultural Chemist was deputed to the Revenue Department in connection with the soil survey of the Tungabhadra area. An agricultural graduate was put on the chemical work of sugar-cane. Coimbatore 213 had been found to flower very early in the Hyderabad State. The slight salinity noted in the *Gur* from the first crop of Coimbatore 213 was being investigated into and analysis of the juices of this crop were made. The result indicated was that the optimum period for harvest was the first fortnight in Isfandar (January). The alkalinity of the ash of *Gur* from Himayatsagar was always higher than that of from Nizamsagar. It was provisionally concluded that the salinity was a local effect due to the soil of the Himayatsagar farm.

160. The Senior Entomological Assistant carried out a general study of the life history of important insect pests such as *Platydera gossypiella*, *Euproctis*, *Fraterna*, *Aulacophora*, *Abdominalia*, *Orchacris* spp., *Chrotogonus* spp., *Palilie demolus*, *Zygophleps scalaris*, *Bagardapicta*, *Amsacta albistriga*, *Antestia cruciate*, *Prodenia litura* and *Zonabria pustulata*. A plot of betel vine was started at the Himayatsagar farm with the object of studying the various methods of cultivation, the different varieties of *pan* and finding out the best method of saving the crop from Betel-Vine Bug. Advice was given to the public regarding the control of insect pests against paddy, mango, tobacco, *bajra*, cabbage, brinjal and *jawar*. Methods of control of field rats and ants were demonstrated.

Boll worm investigation carried on so far indicated that these worms made their first appearance in August and with the cessation of the rains, they multiplied rapidly.

161. This work was conducted at the Government farms in the four divisions. The West Telingana Division had the following farms :—

Experimental work.

Main Experimental Farm, Himayatsagar.
Experimental Farm, Sangareddi.
Experimental Farm, Nizamsagar.
Demonstration Farm, Mahbubnagar.
Cattle Breeding Farm, Himayatsagar.
Poultry Farm, Himayatsagar.

A permanent farm was started during the year under report for investigation under the Nizamsagar canal.

Sugar-cane was planted there and the layout, levelling and equipment was in progress. The problem of manure supply for rice had to be explored with the construction of new reservoirs and canals irrigating increased areas. Experiments had indicated that if Ammonium Sulphate and Superphosphate were used in addition to half the quantity of farmyard manure, the farms could be relied upon to give full outturns. Ploughing experiments for rice proved that early ploughing with a soil-inverting plough was preferable to the practice of not ploughing the lands after the harvest of the crop till the next crop season which gave no weathering to the soil, allowed the weeds to grow and the insect pests to multiply freely. Experiments with paddy planting showed that transplanting was decidedly more advantageous than broadcast sowing. Sugar-cane was found to yield the best outturns when planted from November to January. Onions, Garlic, Potatoes and irrigated ground-nuts were considered to profitably replace paddy as rotation crops. No. 213 Sugar-cane was one of the promising varieties which had been found to grow and stand erect without the support of stakes. Kanke No. 17 and Spanish Peanut (ground-nut) were found to possess erect habit so that they might be harvested without much trouble. The Cawnpore awned variety of *Bajra* possessing awns on its ears and therefore escaping damage from birds and untimely rains had been introduced and was becoming popular with cultivators. It was proved that a good crop of wheat could be produced in Telingana under irrigation. The outturns on the farms had been very good being up to 25 standard maunds of grain per acre and the varieties Pusa No. 4 and Cawnpore 13 seeming promising so far. The results of cotton experiments in the Telingana soil showed that it was possible to produce good crops in both the seasons and Gadag No. 1 seemed very promising.

The Cattle Breeding Farm at Himayatsagar and the supplementary dairy farm had been in an efficient condition. There had been no contagious diseases and the animals remained in good health. 17 bull-calves and 13 heifers of the Krishna valley breed and 9 bull calves and 12 heifers of the Malvi breed were born during the year. Mortality among adults was mostly due to accidents and in the young stock to intestinal troubles in infancy.

The Poultry Farm maintained at Himayatsagar was intended to find out suitable breeds for the dominion and to demonstrate the improved methods of rearing. The adult stock consisted of 14 birds of Leghorn, 6 of Rhode Island Red, 10 of Australorp and a pair of Aseel. 160 young birds were bred from the above stock. 426 eggs were distributed to poultry keepers on half-share system. The White Leghorns were found to withstand the effects of the season, the best of all. On the whole the birds remained in a healthy condition during the year.

Ground-nut was recommended in the Godavari Division as a very suitable and desirable rotation crop between Cotton and *Jawar*, being a leguminous crop which would enrich the soil with nitrogen, which in its turn was calculated to give good outturns of cotton.

162. Fruit trees already planted at Sangareddi were doing well. Horticultural work. Vegetables were grown as usual and satisfactory yields were produced. The plantations in Himayatsagar and Parbhani consisted of a number of varieties of mangoes, grapes, sapodillas, figs, pine-apples, oranges, grape-fruit, guavas, pomegranates, plantains, *papayas*, straw-berries, cape-gooseberries, and date-palm. The Gujrat variety of the *papayas* was found to be the best. The Phulwa variety of potatoes of Farrukhabad appeared to be very promising.

163. Propaganda work was commenced only 3 years ago but the Demonstration and Propaganda. cultivator was already so much convinced of some of the things demonstrated to him that these things were spreading automatically, for instance Co. 213 sugar-cane and upright bunched varieties of ground-nuts. Demonstration and propaganda work was being carried out in only nine districts of the State. There

were 698 demonstration plots in the dominion during the year under report. The more important items of demonstration were the following.

Improved seed.—Coimbatore No. 213 sugar-cane. The cultivation of this crop had been suffering from inadequate staking and irrigation uncertainties. The demonstration of the Java method of planting in trenches was started with Coimbatore No. 213 in 1339 F. Deep planting in trenches helped it to stand erect and to obtain moisture from the lower depths of the soil. It was proved that half the irrigation was sufficient for this variety as compared with the local varieties and it could stand water-logging very well. The cultivation of this variety expanded to 526 acres in the year under report as against 51 acres only in 1339 F.

Ground-nuts.—The Kanke No. 17 of Bihar was recommended in the Telingana tract. The area under it was reported as 636 acres and its cultivation was rapidly expanding. The ryots were eagerly taking to the best seeds of *bajra*, cotton and wheat which were demonstrated to produce very satisfactory outturns.

Castor and ground-nut cake, amonium sulphate and bonemeal were being appreciated by the ryots in the realm of manures. The Turnwest plough had become fairly common in the Godavari Division. The Hyder Trencher for sugar-cane trenching and the seed drill were becoming popular. The Persian Wheel and the power pumping plants were growing in popularity and the demand for them was increasing. Ensilage demonstration was very successful and there was a prospect of its being practised to save fodder in a green and succulent condition to be of use to cattle during periods of scarcity.

164. The method was simple and practical, consisting of searching out eggs, moths and caterpillars and destroying them. The work was carried out in a block of six villages and there was no damage to the crops in that area.

165. The method consisted of spraying the plants with a stomach poison which was lead arsenate. An area of 325 acres was sprayed and the demonstration was successful.

166. This was held in Hyderabad and was the second of its kind. It caused a general awakening and the people had begun to take keen interest in horticulture and poultry. The expenses of the show were borne by the Government Industrial Trust Fund. Farm demonstrations were held at Parbhani, Sangareddi, Mahboobnagar and Himayatsagar. Printed leaflets in Urdu and Telugu on improved varieties of crops and methods, manure and implements and on pests were distributed broadcast free of cost.

167. The services of Mr. T. Stephens, one of the Rural Development Experts were obtained from the Y. M. C. A., Coimbatore to manage a development centre at Parbhani and organise propaganda work in the neighbouring villages. The aim was to demonstrate practicable improvement in the general rural life of the state including small cottage industries. The scheme had been financed by the Government Industrial Trust Fund. It was proposed to take up poultry keeping, bee keeping, fruit and vegetable growing besides sanitary and educational propaganda. A small museum consisting of articles of rural interest was started at the centre and a small training class on the same subject was organised. A Village Improvement Association was organised at Patancheru to stimulate interest in rural development work. An adult night school was started in the area for the benefit of illiterate adults in which tuition was imparted in the abovementioned rural occupations.

168. The water-finding machine of the department located sites of satisfactory wells in response to 17 applications in the districts of Atrai-i-Balda, Parbhani, Nanded, Aurangabad, Nalgonda, Osmanabad, Mahbubnagar, Nizamabad, Warangal and Ulindakunda and Dupadu on the Nizam's State Railways.

Boring was done at Dinagaon, Sailu, Nanded, Mudkhed, Latur, Partur, Manwath Road, Lingal, Nagarkarnul, Hyderabad, Atrai-i-Balda, Sangareddi, Chitapur, Parbhani, Purna, Hingoli, Asafabad, Bidar, Osmanabad, Monopad, Ulindakuna, Secunderabad and Kokatpalli. The total number of bores put down was 71, of which 68 were successful. The rate of footage was enhanced for non-cultivating indentors which resulted in increasing the income of the section.

The machinery section installed 24 Myer's Hand Pumps and attended to repairs of 14 pumps and one oil-engine.

169. The cochineal insect was obtained from Coimbatore and a nursery was established by the entomological section at the Himayatsagar farm. During the year, it was possible to supply material from this nursery to several places for the inoculation of the cactus bushes which were detrimental to cultivation and usually harboured snakes. It proved successful everywhere and demand for it was on the increase.

170. An area of 1,504 acres was ploughed. Most of the work was paid for from the Government *Tacavi* grant on behalf of the cultivators. In the year under report the contract was given over to Messrs. Burmah Shell and Company and it was financed by the Government Industrial Trust Fund.

171. The Government sanctioned an additional grant of *Tacavi* this year to help the cultivator in purchasing improved seeds, implements and manures.

172. Surveys of the poultry-keeping and fruit-growing industries financed by the Government Industrial Trust Fund and a survey of the cotton in the Marathwara tract financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee were undertaken. The report on the Poultry Survey was completed during the year and was in the press.

173. 16 candidates were admitted this year into the oil-engine class, of whom 14 passed out successfully. Three students left the *Mali* class during this year after completing their lesson and eight students were undergoing training at the close of the year. Scholarships were granted to 4 candidates during the year and in all 11 scholars had been under training in Poona and Nagpur and 5 in the Gorakpur Agricultural School in the United Provinces.

174. The 'Hyderabad Farmer' published by the Hyderabad Farming Association and subsidised by the Government had proved useful and popular. A further grant of Rs. 10,000 a year was sanctioned for three years to work out a scheme of helping deserving farmers, which involved demonstration and multiplication of improved varieties of seeds. The Hyderabad Poultry Association was organising a dépôt for sale of good eggs on co-operative lines. A Co-operative Cotton Sale Society was organised at Kupal which was helping the cultivator in obtaining better prices for better quality of produce.

175. There were two areas in the State brought under the operation of the Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act—the Gaorani area and Kumpta area of the Raichur district. The object of this Act was to maintain and improve the standard of cotton grown in them. Nanded was the chief market for the Gaorani area. The total arrival to this market amounted to 10,616 bales of lint, of which 9,735 or 91 per cent. were of pure Gaorani. The average premium for pure cotton was Rs. 16-5-2 per Bombay Kandy.

176. The total expenditure for 1841 F. was Rs. 7,28,309 as against Rs. 9,20,186 in 1840 F.

SECTION II.

Weather and Crops.

177. The rainy season in the State commenced in Amerdad (June) the ninth month of the official year. Consequently the principal harvests of a Fasli year depended upon the monsoon of the preceding year.

The rainfall, month by month, for the monsoon period 1340-1341 F. (1931-1932) was as follows :—

<i>South-west monsoon.</i>		Inches
Amerdad 1340 F. (June 1931)	.. ..	7·73
Shehrewar 1340 F. (July 1931)	.. ..	10·21
Meher 1340 F. (August 1931)	.. ..	4·64
Aban 1340 F. (September 1931)	.. ..	10·44
Total for south-west-monsoon		33·02
<i>North-east monsoon.</i>		
Azur 1341 F. (October 1931)	.. ..	2·58
Dai 1341 F. (November 1931)	.. ..	1·10
Total for north-east monsoon..		3·68
<i>Intermediate period.</i>		
Bahman to Thir 1341 F. (December 1931 to May 1932)	.. ..	2·52
Total for the year		39·22

178. The annual rainfall in the dominion was 39·22 inches as against a normal fall of 27·85 inches. The south-west monsoon commenced with scanty showers when scarcity of water and fodder was being felt in most of the districts. Cattle diseases were also prevalent in parts of 10 districts. 'Kharif' sowing in Mahratwara and 'Abi' sowings in Telingana commenced in the first and third weeks of Amerdad respectively. Towards the close of Amerdad the monsoon strengthened and caused widespread rainfall which improved the condition of the *abi* crop. Further heavy rainfall in Shehrewar (July) affected the *kharif* crop in some districts of the Mahratwada and obstructed sowings in parts of the Adilabad district while the Raichur district had no adequate rain. In the month of Meher (August) there were light rains, the average per week being below two inches. *Kharif* was weeded and the crops in parts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Nalgonda suffered from lack of moisture until the middle of Aban (September). The rainfall during the last two weeks of Aban was general and the heavy showers in the northern area improved the situation. *Rabi* sowings commenced in time in the middle of Aban under ideal conditions except in some areas of Gulbarga and Raichur which had suffered from lack of moisture. Subsequent weather conditions were favourable to the *rabi* cultivation. In the month of Azur (October) the harvesting of minor *kharif* crops commenced when there were light showers throughout the month. The *kharif* harvest was completed in Bahman 1341 (December) and the *rabi* crop was ready for weeding. The latter was damaged during harvest by field-rats and concluded early in Khurdad (April). *Tabi* depended mostly on well and tank irrigation and sowings were begun three weeks in advance in parts where conditions were favourable. The crop was normal and was harvested in Khurdad (April). Despite the capricious nature of monsoon and damages done to the *kharif* and *abi* crops by insects and other pests, the agricultural season of 1341 F. was, on the whole, satisfactory, as the total cultivated area and their yield were larger than in the preceding year.

179. The area and estimated outturn of the principal crops as compared with the figures of the preceding year were as stated under :—

Crops	1840 FASLI		1841 FASLI	
	Area in acres	Outturn	Area in acres	Outturn
Cotton . . .	35,27,489	Bales 8,81,810	36,48,943	Bales 5,09,418
Wheat . . .	11,72,558	Tons 1,36,199	18,67,146	Tons 1,61,498
Rice . . .	6,84,907	1,77,974	10,99,905	3,89,870
<i>Jawar</i> . . .	95,87,896	18,05,275	94,64,087	10,17,066
Tobacco . . .	86,611	17,237	78,046	16,276
Sesamum . . .	5,98,125	85,750	5,07,829	28,662
Linseed . . .	2,52,596	15,889	3,06,440	22,987
Mustard . . .	10,588	802	9,618	387
Castor . . .	7,91,789	45,124	8,56,808	68,487
Ground-nuts	6,91,875	1,64,840	7,74,796	2,13,239
Miscellaneous oil-seeds	4,24,598	10,669	4,71,728	18,917
Sugar-cane	34,478	49,443	35,393	64,564

It would be noticed from the above that with the exception of *Jawar*, tobacco and *sesamum* the acreage and outturn under every other crop were larger than in the preceding year.

The prices of the principal food-grains like wheat, rice and *Jawar* fluctuated with changes in the rainfall and the yield forecasts. At the end of the season they were sold at $8\frac{1}{2}$, $7\frac{1}{4}$ and $14\frac{3}{4}$ seers, respectively.

SECTION III.

Co-operative Societies.

180. Mr. Syed Fazalulla, H.C.S., continued as the Registrar to the end of Amardad 1341 F., when he went on 6 months' privilege leave and Mr. A. Wahab, Assistant Registrar, officiated for him. Mr. Syed Fazalulla resumed his duties on the 1st Isfandar 1341 F. and was in charge of the department till the end of the year.

181. Economic depression continued as an adverse factor. The unsteady monsoon, the spread of cattle diseases and the rat damage to the standing crops contributed to aggravate the distress of the cultivators to such an extent as to move for a Government remission of 25 per cent. on the *kharif* and *abi* revenue instalments in the Mahratwada districts. Even in the Telingana districts, the agriculturist was deprived of the harvest advantage in quantity of the *tabi* crops which received a set-back owing to the prevailing market slump. The cautious policy of the dominion bank in financing the newly established central banks, the drastic disciplinary measures adopted for the recovery of debts and the rejection of applications for heavy loans just after the formation of societies, were responsible for the tardy expansion of the co-operative movement. Consequently there was a fall in the creation of new societies comparably with the previous year, 127 against 177. Ten

societies viz., one central bank, three agricultural societies and six non-agricultural societies went into liquidation. There were thus 2,431 societies of all kinds inclusive of 19 non-agricultural societies of the Administered Areas, as against 2,314 in 1340 F., indicating an increase of 117 societies. These comprised one dominion bank, one co-operative union, thirty-three central banks, 2,014 agricultural societies and 382 non-agricultural societies. The membership of these also increased from 67,544 in 1340 F. to 72,125 in 1341 F. 42,100 members belonged to the agricultural societies, 24,258 to the non-agricultural societies, 4,014 to the central banks, 1,305 to the co-operative union and 448 to the dominion bank. The working capital of all kinds of societies in the dominion including those of the Administered Areas increased from Rs. 216.45 lacs in 1340 F. to Rs. 229.31 lakhs in 1341 F., resulting in a net increase of Rs. 12.86 lakhs. This was covered by its component parts viz., reserve, shares, deposits and loans. Taking the societies according to the denominations, the largest increase was observed in the working capital of the dominion bank (4.31 lakhs); the next in order stood the agricultural societies (3.27 lakhs), the central banks (1.99 lakhs) and the non-agricultural societies (1.62 lakhs). An increase of Rs. 1.67 lakhs was noticed in the working of the non-agricultural societies of the Administered Areas.

The above figures amply testified to the fact that, despite the year under report being one of extreme anxiety to the movement, the societies, as a whole, continued to register a slowly rising curve denoting their numbers, membership and working capital.

182. The object of this union was the diffusion of co-operative knowledge and expansion of the movement. It was entrusted with the supervision works of the banks and societies, which it discharged through sub-inspectors and supervisors whose salaries and travelling allowances were met by the supervision fees collected from the institutions without any help from the Government. It had on its roll 18 life members, 90 ordinary members and 1,197 societies. The annual subscription amounted to Rs. 115 from individuals and Rs. 4,757 from societies. Besides, it got from the Government an annual grant of Rs. 10,000 for a period of 5 years which expired at the end of 1341 F. There was a further grant of Rs. 3,000 to meet the cost of the co-operative training classes held in the Hyderabad city and in the districts. The propagandists engaged by the union went round 300 villages to acquaint the people with the technique and advantages of the movement and delivered lectures on different subjects. At the capital training classes were opened for a period of two months to train co-operative officers and other candidates. Altogether 18 departmental officers and 34 candidates attended the classes and 12 of them were declared successful. In all 130 candidates attended the district classes and 54 came out successful at the examination. The union continued to hold week-end schools for members at convenient centres in villages. Such schools were held at 16 different centres in the Gulbarga district, 14 in Parbhani, 4 in Nalgonda and 3 in Karimnagar and they were well attended by the members. Two divisional conferences were held during the year; one at Bhongir and the other at Gulbarga which were well attended by the representatives of institutions and evoked much enthusiasm and interest among the co-operators of the Gulbarga and Nalgonda districts. The Co-operator's Day was, as usual, celebrated at the capital under the presidency of Nawab Fakhr Yar Jung Bahadur, Financial Secretary to H.E.H. the Nizam's Government. It proved an unqualified success, particularly in giving publicity to the varied activities of the union.

183. The total working capital of the dominion bank increased by Rs. 4.31 lakhs to Rs. 45.64 lakhs as against Rs. 41.33 lakhs in the preceding year. The credit deposits by individuals, central banks and societies fell from Rs. 26.97 lakhs to Rs. 24.07 lakhs, which was due to the fact that the investing public had diverted their surplus into the 6 per cent. Government loan. A decrease was also noticed in the withdrawals of deposits: Rs. 20.38 lakhs as against Rs. 24.88 lakhs in 1340 F. Amounts held in fixed deposits, current accounts

and savings deposits were Rs. 30.77 lakhs, Rs. 3.18 lakhs and Rs. 1.94 lakhs respectively, which totalled Rs. 35.89 lakhs as against Rs. 32.42 lakhs in the preceding year, while its total investments including cash in hand amounted to Rs. 18.39 lakhs, which enabled it to maintain the prescribed standard of fluid resources to meet withdrawals. Despite the heavy rate of interest charged at 9 per cent. on advances made to individuals, the bank transacted a loan business of Rs. 74,205 with them and recovered Rs. 54,779 during the year. In the matter of recoveries from the central banks and societies towards principal and interest, the results were decidedly better than in the year before—Rs. 8.89 lakhs were collected compared with Rs. 4.67 lakhs in 1340 F. These figures bore ample testimony to the fact that despite the serious economic depression the central banks strained every nerve to face their responsibilities to the apex bank. Loans advanced to central banks and societies decreased from Rs. 6.97 lakhs to Rs. 5.45 lakhs indicating a net fall of Rs. 1.52 lakhs. The outstandings of loans and interest against the above institutions aggregated Rs. 26.29 lakhs and Rs. 3.35 lakhs respectively, at the end of 1341 F. Thus the total assets of the dominion bank were Rs. 49.01 lakhs while its liabilities amounted to Rs. 47.58 lakhs, resulting in a net profit of Rs. 1.43 lakhs.

184. With the registration of a new central bank at Nirmal and the cancellation of the one at Deverkonda, the number of Central Banks. central banks remained the same as before, viz., 33. The number of individual members increased from 1,616 to 1,868 while the society members numbered 2,146 against 2,148. The working capital of these banks was Rs. 62.60 lakhs compared with Rs. 60.61 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 1.99 lakhs which was shared by its constituent parts, viz., reserve and other funds (Rs. 1.21 lakhs), shares (Rs. 0.33 lakh), deposits (Rs. 0.87 lakh) and Government loan (0.06 lakh), while the sum total of other loans was reduced by about half a lakh of rupees. The central banks with a working capital of more than three lakhs were those of Sangareddy (Rs. 6.27 lakhs), Gulbarga (Rs. 5.25 lakhs), Aurangabad (Rs. 5.06 lakhs), Raichur (Rs. 4.86 lakhs), Medak (Rs. 3.49 lakhs), Nalgonda (Rs. 3.38 lakhs), the Mission Bank, Jalna (Rs. 3.22 lakhs) and Mahbubnagar (Rs. 3.16 lakhs). The total amount received in deposits increased from Rs. 6.81 lakhs to Rs. 7.72 lakhs. The Sangareddy, Warangal, Aurangabad and Parbhani banks individually received deposits of rupees one lakh and more. The total amount deposited by individuals to the end of 1341 F. was Rs. 21.98 lakhs as against Rs. 21.80 lakhs in the year before. Withdrawals also increased from Rs. 5.27 lakhs in 1340 F. to Rs. 7.36 lakhs in 1341 F. The largest withdrawals exceeding Rs. 50,000 were from the Gulbarga, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Warangal, Nizamabad and Medak central banks. The loans taken by the banks from the dominion bank decreased from Rs. 6.16 lakhs to Rs. 4.32 lakhs. Repayments showed a marked improvement on the preceding year and amounted to Rs. 4.08 lakhs compared with Rs. 1.78 lakhs, indicating a net increase of Rs. 2.30 lakhs. Despite the serious economic depression, the collections of some of the central banks were not altogether unpleasant and were positively better than in the year before. They totalled Rs. 7.84 lakhs against Rs. 5.66 lakhs of the preceding year. With the exception of the central banks in the Mahrathwada districts which naturally fared worse owing to the failure of crops, all others had larger collections to their credit.

The total assets of all the central banks combined amounted to Rs. 69.84 lakhs while their liabilities aggregated Rs. 68.10 lakhs, returning a net profit of Rs. 1.74 lakhs. With the exception of the central banks at Mahbubabad and Mominabad that suffered a loss, all the others had gained in their respective annual transactions. It was reported that the paltry profits earned by most of the banks were not sufficient even to make good the losses of bad debts outstanding every year consequent upon poor repayments by the societies under uncontrollable forces of nature and the vagaries of a falling market.

185. The newly registered societies during the year numbered 104 and the old societies cancelled were 3, bringing the number of working societies to 2,014 as against 1,913 of the Agricultural Societies.

preceding year. The largest number (228) was in the Medak district while the districts of Warangal, Nalgonda, Gulbarga, Parbhani, and Aurangabad had a little over 200 each. The total membership rose from 40,098 to 42,100. Medak again had the largest number of members viz., 6,010, Nalgonda came next with 5,007 members, while the Parbhani, Gulbarga and Warangal districts individually claimed more than four thousand members. The membership was the lowest in the Osmanabad district which registered 411 members. Deterioration in the borrowing capacities of members which was partly due to a fall in the valuation of lands caused by the general economic depression and partly to the precaution taken by the banks in advancing fresh loans, led to a considerable decrease in the amounts borrowed from the central banks which amounted to Rs. 4.60 lakhs in 1341 F., as compared with Rs. 11.64 lakhs in 1340 F. Repayments to banks towards principal, interest and shares were better and totalled Rs. 8.08 lakhs against Rs. 7.69 lakhs in the preceding year. Repayments by societies in the Mahrathwada districts were comparatively poorer than in the Telengana districts. On the whole, the position of the agricultural societies was not better at the end of the year with a total outstanding of Rs. 50.31 lakhs towards principal and Rs. 10.72 lakhs towards interest aggregating Rs. 61.03 lakhs as against the outstanding of Rs. 58.91 lakhs in the preceding year. Advances of new loans to members by the societies also fell from Rs. 9.66 lakhs in 1340 F. to 3.70 lakhs in 1341 F. which again was a proof that they lost considerably their utility as financing bodies to the agricultural producer. Collections made in cash from members towards principal, interest and shares totalled Rs. 7.87 lakhs as against Rs. 8.04 lakhs in 1340 F. The fall in cash collections related to poorer recoveries in the Mahrathwada districts. In brief, there was an increase of about three lakhs in the outstanding loans against members, Rs. 91.68 lakhs as against Rs. 88.66 lakhs.

The working capital of all the agricultural societies showed an increase—Rs. 86.87 lakhs against Rs. 83.60 lakhs. This rise of 3.27 lakhs was shared by most of its constituent parts such as reserve and other funds (Rs. 1.20 lakhs), shares (Rs. 0.61 lakh), loans (Rs. 0.95 lakh) and undistributed profits (Rs. 0.62 lakh) while deposits and Government loans indicated a fall of Rs. 9,944 and Rs. 707 respectively. The total assets of the agricultural societies amounted to Rs. 99.45 lakhs against the total liabilities of Rs. 98.04 lakhs, yielding a profit of Rs. 1.41 lakhs.

186. During 1341 F., twenty-one societies were newly registered and six old ones cancelled bringing the number of all societies to 363 as against 348. Their membership also increased from 15,912 to 16,640. The majority of the societies (217) was salary earners. The weavers' societies numbered 75. The Stores Societies and urban banks were 12 and 11 respectively. Besides, there were 48 miscellaneous societies with limited liabilities. The total working capital of these societies increased from Rs. 25.58 lakhs in 1340 F. to Rs. 27.20 lakhs in 1341 F. These institutions maintained their usual steady increase in the reserve fund and shares which together stood at Rs. 18.05 lakhs against Rs. 9.15 lakhs held in loans and deposits. The repayment of Government loan, though still slow, showed a considerable improvement, the net reduction being Rs. 11,122. The societies borrowed Rs. 1.66 lakhs from the central banks while repayments totalled Rs. 2.15 lakhs. Outstandings of bank loans (principal and interest combined) showed a slight decrease from Rs. 5.20 lakhs in 1340 F. to Rs. 5.14 lakhs in 1341 F. Loans advanced to members amounted to Rs. 15.99 lakhs and collections from them totalled Rs. 19.20 lakhs — Rs. 14.20 lakhs towards principal, Rs. 1.86 lakhs towards interest and Rs. 3.14 lakhs towards shares. Loans outstanding against members at the end of 1341 F. were Rs. 25.18 lakhs as against Rs. 23.40 lakhs in 1340 F. It was noteworthy that the movement kept up a steady and all-round progress in the urban population. The total assets of these societies stood at Rs. 30.70 lakhs against the total liabilities of Rs. 29.35 lakhs, yielding a net profit of Rs. 1.35 lakhs.

187. There was no change in the *Paigah* societies, viz., 63 agricultural societies and 8 non-agricultural societies, while the membership increased from 1,553 to 1,601. On payment of Rs. 19,578 towards principal and interest to the central banks the total amount due to them at the end of 1341 F. was Rs. 2,07,334. Loans to members totalled Rs. 6,705 while collections during the year aggregated Rs. 19,329. The amount outstanding with members at the end of 1341 F. was Rs. 3,87,384. Their owned capital was made up of Rs. 53,774 paid-up shares and Rs. 1,19,074 reserves.

188. With the registration of the society of menial employees of Secunderabad the total number of societies stood at British Administered Areas.

19. Their membership increased from 6,173 to 7,618, and the working capital went up from Rs. 5,32,468 to Rs. 6,99,536. Out of the latter Rs. 2,16,255 was the amount of paid-up shares, while the reserve fund was Rs. 84,053. The owned capital increased from Rs. 2,22,067 to Rs. 2,50,808. Among primary societies, which were 16 in number, the Nizam's State Railway Employees' Society was the largest with a membership of 4,884 and working capital of Rs. 4,84,871. Among others, the Prudential Co-operative Society and the Police Departmental Society were working satisfactorily; the former had 744 members and a working capital of Rs. 1,46,748 and the latter had 1,106 members with a working capital of Rs. 27,876. The Central Co-operative Union of the British Administered Areas continued its useful work under its enthusiastic Honorary Secretary, Mr. Daniel Chellappa.

189. The total cost of the department was Rs. 3·63 lakhs as compared with Rs. 3·62 lakhs in the preceding year.

Cost.

SECTION IV.

Trade

190. The total value of the different groups of articles for 1340 Fasli given in the present report as based upon a new classification differed from the corresponding figure in the preceding report based on the old classification. The total trade value of the State decreased from 38·93 crores in 1339 Fasli and 26½ crores in 1340 Fasli to 23·48 crores in 1341 Fasli, which was less than the figure for 1339 Fasli by 39·69 per cent and for 1340 Fasli by 11·37 per cent. Imports increased from Rs. 13·01 crores to 13·36 crores indicating a rise of only ·35 lakh, while exports showed a considerable decrease of 3·36 crores from 13·49 crores to 10·13 crores or a fall of 24·14 per cent. The imports exceeded the exports by 3·23 crores. This was mainly due to the fact that the agricultural products which formed the bulk of the State exports had gone down in prices in a much greater proportion than the manufactured articles which formed the dominant imports. Out of the total value of imports (13·36 crores) dutiable merchandise was valued at 10·04 crores, and duty free merchandise at 2·78 crores and railway stores were valued at ·54 crore. The noticeable increases were under cotton piece-goods, cotton twist and yarn, cinema films, machinery and mill works, railway plant and rolling stock, wool and salt, while large decreases were noticed under the headings of precious metals, seeds, haberdashery and millinery, grain, pulses and flour, and sugar and jaggery.

There was a fall of about 25 per cent. in the aggregate value of the export trade which amounted to Rs. 10·13 crores, of which 8·87 crores represented the value of dutiable merchandise and 1·26 crores that of duty free merchandise. The majority of articles under export showed a fall in their respective values as compared with the figures of the preceding year. Main increases were, however, noticed under grain, pulse and flour, leather, oil and oil-cakes, local and hand-made piece-goods and timber. The rise in the export of piece-goods, oil cakes and vegetable oils represented a progress in the manufacturing capacity of the State. The principal commodities of import and export and their values in thousands

of rupees as compared with the corresponding figures for 1340 Fasli were as stated under :—

Commodities	IMPORTS		Commodities	EXPORTS	
	1340 F.	1341 F.		1340 F.	1341 F.
Animal living ..	20,20	8,57	Animal living ..	20,82	20,60
Apparel ..	10,40	13,07	Apparel ..	4	22
Boots & shoes ..	11,28	8,04	Boots & shoes ..	1	6
Building materials ..	2,14	1,06	Building materials	51,55	47,74
Cinema films ..	2,86	20,27	Coal and coke ..	27,50	28,50
Earthenware, porcelain goods and chinaware ..	1,06	2,27	Dairy produce ..	2,80	1,26
Cutlery ..	2,44	1,07	Fodder ..	27	63
Drugs & medicines ..	11,00	12,34	Drugs & medicines	3	3
Dyeing and tanning substances ..	1,46	52	Dyeing and tanning substances ..	3,74	3,12
Forest produce ..	1,85	53	Forest produce ..	6,61	7,14
Fruits, vegetables, flowers & plants ..	67,05	51,00	Fruits and Vegetables ..	3,04	4,22
Glass & glassware ..	10,13	10,81	Glass & glassware	1	1
Grain, pulse & flour.			Grain, pulse & flour		
Wheat ..	17,30	9,50	Wheat & wheat-flour ..	3,77	6,82
Jawar ..	4,87	10,07	Jawar & jawar-flour ..	20,72	16,00
Rice ..	1,03,68	72,07	Rice ..	2,01	3,24
Other articles ..	81,00	17,08	Bajara, grain, pulse & other sorts.	66,85	1,12,87
Hides & skins ..	8,87	8,27	Hides & skins ..	14,82	18,02
Hosiery ..	8,08	5,80	Horns & hoofs ..	19	18
Instruments & apparatus ..	8,82	5,80			
Jewellery ..	9,78	8,55	Jewellery & coins ..	11,23	2,04
Leather ..	2,84	8,25	Leather ..	15,12	26,80
Liquors ..	4,98	4,09			
Machinery & millwork	12,05	17,40	Machinery (old & new).	1,10	70
Matches ..	9,21	8,51	Manures ..	1,02	88
Metals, ores & manufactured.	51,42	58,87	Metals & ores ..	17	1,06
Oils ..	88,09	86,92	Oils ..	81,80	38,46
Paints, colours, turpentine & varnish ..	6,78	10,28	Oil-cakes ..	16,77	22,76
Paper paste-board, books & maps ..	11,11	27,03	Paper, pasteboard & stationery ..	8	11
Perfumery & incense	8,40	8,98	Perfumery & scented oils ..	2	3
Precious metals.			Seeds.		
Gold bullion ..	8,06	44	Castor seed ..	1,19,21	94,98
Silver ..	20,78	1,69	Cotton ..	88,99	12,71
Coins including sovereigns.	7,97	27,19	Groundnut ..	3,24,07	1,94,37
Precious stones and pearls.	2,87	2,83	Karad seed ..	7,84	6,61
Provisions & oilman-stores.	15,01	14,93	Linseed ..	38,56	51,80
Railway plant & rolling stock.	89,28	58,45	Sesamun or til seed	46,83	15,82
Rubber manufactures including tubes & tyres.	6,86	7,26	Raga, mustard, ambadi & mohwa seeds.	2,27	2,88

Commodities	IMPORTS		Commodities	EXPORTS	
	1940 F.	1941 F.		1940 F.	1941 F.
Salt	57,72	64,78			
Seeds	7,08	1,86			
Soap (Indian & foreign)	3,55	3,54	Soap	1	9
Spices	44,38	40,61	Spices	13,41	13,92
Stationery & photographic articles ..	4,57	4,80			
Sugar & jaggery ..	1,02,65	98,78	Sugar & jaggery ..	21	32
Tea	5,01	5,85			
<i>Textiles.</i>			<i>Textiles.</i>		
Cotton, raw ..	70	53	Cotton, raw ..	4,07,45	2,15,73
Twist & yarn ..	63,13	77,77	Twist & yarn ..	37	80
Cotton durries ..	2,37	2,92	Cotton durries & ..	71	3
Piece-goods, mill made.	1,64,00	1,76,16	carpets	5	1,43
„ hand made ..	26,88	33,15	Piece-goods, mill		
Cotton rope, thread ..	2,11	1,74	made	7,45	15,40
etc.			„ hand made		
Haberdashery and millinery	11,53	8,83			
Hemp (raw & manufactured)	2,11	1,47	Hemp (raw & manufactured)	37	46
Jute do ..	20,94	19,31			
Silk do ..	21,68	29,31	Silk do ..	1,97	81
Wool do ..	3,55	6,84	Wool do ..	4,19	5,14
Artificial silk do	10,62	23,51			
Tobacco, raw & manufactured.	19,39	17,53	Tobacco, raw & manufactured.	4,02	5,27
Umbrellas & their fittings ..	1,03	1,37			
<i>Vehicles (excluding locomotives).</i>					
Motor cars including their parts & accessories ..	17,74	14,41			
Motor buses & lorries.	1,01	47			
Cycles including their parts & accessories..	4,50	5,33			
Motor cycles ..	57	37			
Other vehicles ..	18	58			
Wood & timber ..	12,59	11,63	Timber ..	4,76	6,02
Other articles ..	84,08	85,03	Other articles ..	3,43	4,14
Total ..	18,01,38	18,85,53	Total ..	13,48,54	10,12,96
Total aggregate trade for 40 F. (total of columns 2 & 5) ..	28,49,92		Total aggregate trade for 41 F. (total of columns 3 & 6).	23,48,49	

191. The value in tons of the principal imports and exports carried by H. E. H. the Nizam's State Railways in 1340 and 1341 Fasli were as tabulated hereunder :—

Commodities	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1340 F.	1341 F.	1340 F.	1341 F.
Cotton manufactured	9,940	12,656	394	675
Grain	75,299	71,484	53,606	46,610
Provisions	14,314	14,074	2,701	1,900
Sugar and jaggery	29,743	30,545	52	..
Hardware	21,554	27,664	1,082	1,061
Cotton, (raw)	27	407	60,018	22,856
Oil-seeds	49	1,012	1,19,603	86,460
Cotton seed	233	505	66,276	18,923
Kerosine oil	20,733	21,367	..	..
Coal and coke	1,171	1,000	4,68,850	4,61,560
Hides & skins (raw & tanned) ..	1,261	1,388	2,019	1,970
Tobacco	4,464	2,167	773	819
Timber unwrought	7,458	5,987	5,006	9,832
Marble and stones, (wrought) ..	417	295	35,494	40,049
Salt	54,424	61,712	..	..
Miscellaneous	1,049	836	1,895	3,218

SECTION V.

Commerce and Industries Department.

192. Mr. G. A. Mohamadi, B. A., continued as the Director of the Control. department during 1341 Fasli. Mr. N. K. P. Pillay, the Textile Expert, left the state after 3 years' service since he was appointed as the Director, Commerce and Industries Department of the Travancore Government by which his services had been lent to this state. The rest of the staff and establishment continued as in 1340 Fasli.

193. The Industrial Engineer, in addition to his own duties, had to take up the work of the Textile Expert and acted as the Industrial Engineering. Government Director on the Boards of Directors of the Deccan Glass Works and Marble Co., Ltd. Loans to small scale industries were dealt with by the engineering section and during the year under report the Industrial Engineer scrutinised 35 loan applications and valued eight mortgage properties. 80 plans for new factories were being prepared under his supervision. The services of the Industrial Engineer were in constant demand for advice in the preparation of plans for factory buildings. His work for Messrs. M. S. K. Mills of Gulbarga may be specially mentioned in this connection.

A few surveys such as the Salt Industry survey of the Raichur and Gulbarga districts and the Glass Industry and the Paper Industry surveys of the whole State were carried out by the department with a view to obtaining reliable data as to the position and prospects of these industries.

For the Salt Industry survey, the services of Mr. Kapilram were engaged and a sum of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned by the Industrial Trust Fund for this purpose. The report submitted by him was under the consideration of the Government.

It was reported that the Hyderabad State was rich in bamboo particularly in the forests of the Adilabad district. The report submitted by the departmental Paper Expert and supplemented by the views of the Forest Department was put before the Indian Tariff Board by the Director-General. The final scheme was estimated at Rs. 50 lakhs and was circulated to technical papers all over the world to invite exploitation.

194. The glass manufacturing Co., floated a few years ago had established a factory at Asafnagar. In spite of all possible subsidies by Government the company was unable to put the factory on a sound working basis and was about to go into liquidation. During the year under report, the textile work of the state progressed by leaps and bounds. The Cottage Industries Institute located in the new buildings at Mushirabad had the good fortune of having its opening ceremony performed by the H. E. H. the Nizam who graced the occasion with an encouraging speech advocating the use of local industrial products whenever reasonable and possible. This had a marked effect in creating a great demand for the products of the Institute whose aim was mainly to revive cottage industries by imparting a systematic training specially to artisan classes. The Institution was divided into a number of sections namely weaving, dyeing, calico printing, woollen spinning, embroidery, rattan lacquer work, carpentry and smithy. All the sections were fully equipped with the necessary staffs. The workshop of this institution manufactured the necessary appliances needed for the different sections. Besides training artisans in the school, the staff took a very keen interest in demonstrating their skilled work during *jatras* in the *mofussil*. The Havaro Trading Company sent out their representatives this year to demonstrate the dyeing and printing work and this was a great benefit to the staff and students. In general, the institute imparted training to 197 artisans and produced articles worth Rs. 18,550, of which Rs. 12,000 worth of things were sold. In view of the fact that the institute was yet in its infancy, the results, so far achieved, were reported to be not very discouraging.

Seven demonstration parties worked at Narayenpet, Gulburga, Karimnagar, Jalna, Basmathnagar, Sangareddi and Siddipet. Every one of them consisted of three weaving masters and one dyeing master. They were required to tour from place to place and popularise the use of the improved hand-looms by practical demonstration. During the year under report, the number of sleys and dobbies introduced into the different centres was 565 and 444 respectively. In short, these parties were doing instructive work and the public was much pleased with it.

The factories run by the Government were the carpet factory at Warangal, the Jacquard Institute, Paithan, the Government Soap Factory, Hyderabad, and the Alcohol Factory, Kamareddi. The Soap and Carpet Factories turned out good work and their outturns were well received in the market. As regards the Alcohol Factory, the Excise Commissioner had arranged for two experts from the Nasik distillery to look into the plant for a fortnight and report about its prospects. One of them was a chemist and the other was an engineer. Their reports had been submitted to the authorities for consideration.

195. The laboratory work was classified under (1) Analytical work, (2) Industrial work, (3) Research, (4) Training of post-graduates and (5) Scientific and technical help. During the year, 648 samples were received for analysis as against 426 in the previous year. Of this, only seven were received from the public. The income from analysis amounted to Rs. 359-8-0. The aim of the Government was not to make money but to provide facilities to the public and the Government departments to make use of the scientific knowledge of the laboratory. The fee charges were fixed low and nominal, and

Government Industrial
Laboratory.

the increase in the number of samples analysed justified the reduced schedule of fees. The subjects dealt with at the laboratory related to investigations into ink, blending of perfumes, fractional digestion of bamboos for pulp, alloys for *Bidri* ware, extraction of vegetable oils, distillation of essential oils, boot polishes, enamel, matches, mantle and toilets.

Three students were trained at the laboratory in general analytical work, in the preparation of inks, mantle, and matches and in the analysis of agricultural products. Scientific and technical help was given to the public in the manufacture of inks, hair oils, boot polish, matches and essential oil distillation. The Agricultural Department and the Government Soap Factory and the Cottage Industries Institute were advised scientifically and technically in some of their respective spheres of operation.

196. Loans granted during the year, in addition to those already granted by the department in the previous year, aggregated Rs. 1,99,791-12-4 and were detailed as follows:—

General assistance to local industries.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount of loans outstanding at the end of 1340 Fasli	1,37,085	14	3
Loans returned during 1341 F. ..	13,742	1	0
Balance at the end of 1341 F. ..	1,23,343	13	3

Loans granted during 1341 Fasli.

Persons to whom loan was granted	Object for which loan was granted	Amount of loan
Mr. Shaik Mahboob ..	Book-binding	3,500 0 0
„ Mohan Reddi ..	To purchase machinery for rice mill & expeller ..	8,000 0 0
„ M. A. Azceez ..	Working capital for tannery	50,000 0 0
„ Rajannah. son of Laxmaji. ..	Working capital for tannery	1,000 0 0
„ Mohd. Imamuddin ..	To purchase machinery for an oil mill ..	800 0 0
„ Agayya Sidram Bhandari. ..	To construct a building for his hand-loom factory ..	3,000 0 0
„ Syed Amir Ali ..	For the purchase of knitting machine ..	400 0 0
„ Tassaduq Hussain ..	For the purchase of a polishing lathe for his <i>Bidri</i> work factory	1,804 9 9
„ Siddaramappa Naikal ..	To construct a building for his factory and repair the engine	5,000 0 0
„ Abdur Rahman Rais ..	For the purchase of a printing machine ..	2,400 0 0
„ M. A. Rahim ..	For the purchase of a sewing machine ..	448 5 4
„ Muneeruddin Khan ..	For the purchase of a printing machine ..	600 0 0
	Total ..	76,447 15 1
	Total outstanding at the end of 30th Aban 41 F.	1,99,791 12 4

All new loans were reported to have been advanced from the fund set aside from the income of the Industrial Trust Fund.

197. During the year under report, 22 factories were added according to the provisions of the Hyderabad Factories Act and seven ceased to exist. Thus their total number in the dominion was 402 against 387, indicating a net rise of 15. The average daily number of operatives was reported as 20,963 and the decrease as compared with the average of the

Factories, Bidders and Joint-Stock Companies

preceding year was set down to the abnormally bad cotton season of the northern districts. Of the 402 factories, only 274 worked and the others remained closed during the year. Among those that worked 28 were perennial and 246 were seasonal. This year altogether 159 factories were inspected only once and 22 more than once. Most of them that remained uninspected worked only a short time and did not afford time to inspectors to inspect them during their working period. The health of the employees in factories remained generally satisfactory. A large number of factories was located at Parbhani (78), Aurangabad (56), Nanded (48), Raichur and Warangal (37 each), Gulbarga (35), Hyderabad and Nizamabad (20 each), while in other districts the figures ranged between 16 in the Bir district and 3 in the Bidar district. Throughout the year there was a progressive decline in the employment of child labour and there was evidence of adult labour being substituted therefor. The employment of women during the nights had been virtually stopped. There was no marked increase in the general scale of wages to factory employees.

During the year, there were two strikes—one at the M. S. K. mills, Gulbarga and the other at Aurangabad. But matters were amicably settled. The Director-General and Secretary suggested to the managements certain measures for the redress of real grievances, which were being adopted.

There was a slight increase in the total number of accidents during the year (59 against 51) which was put down to better reporting. Of these, four were fatal. A fatal accident in a Parli factory had not been reported as per rules 81—85 and the owner was prosecuted. No boiler accident was reported during the year and this was ascribed to careful and systematic inspection and timely repairs by recognised experienced firms. This was the second full year of the enforcement of the Factories Act, and yet the progress recorded in the application of its provisions was reported as quite satisfactory.

An increase of 11 boilers was recorded, raising the total from 427 to 438. Of these, 286 were inspected and 84 of the latter were hydraulically tested. The districts having more than 50 boilers were Aurangabad (68), Parbhani (74), Nanded (69), while in other districts the figure varied between 50 in Gulbarga and 3 in Bider.

The total boiler inspection fees collected during the year was Rs. 12,465 as against Rs. 14,144 in the preceding year. Four examinations were held and 87 candidates were examined, of whom 37 were granted certificates of competency as boiler attendants. Thirty-two certificates were issued to drivers of road rollers.

The number of Joint Stock Companies in the dominion at the end of 1340 Fasli was 42. During the year, three were added and two old ones were closed and two went into liquidation. The total for the year under report was thus reduced to 41. Of these, 13 related to banking and insurance, 16 to trade and manufacture, 6 to mills and presses, one to mining and 5 to theatres and entertainments. The total authorised capital of the companies was O.S. Rs. 166·5 lakhs and B.G. Rs. 298·30 lakhs. The subscribed amounts were O. S. Rs. 48·47 lakhs and B. G. Rs. 167·30 lakhs. The paid up amounts aggregated O. S. Rs. 27·65 lakhs and B. G. Rs. 155·36 lakhs. The fees realised for the registration of the new companies amounted to Rs. 405 against Rs. 2,205. Besides, a sum of Rs. 875-12-0 accrued from the filing fees of the annual returns of companies at work during the preceding year. Thus the total income came up to Rs. 1,280-12-0 as against Rs. 2,630 in the year before, indicating a fall of Rs. 1,349-4-0.

SECTION VI.

Public Works Department.

198. Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, F.C.H., held the office of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department in 1341 F. except in the month

Control.

of Aban when he proceeded to Europe with the Second Prince Sahibzada Muazzam Jah Bahadur on special duty. During his absence, Mr. C. C. Paul, M. I.C.E. Deputy Chief Engineer, carried out the duties of the Chief Engineer and Mr. Syed Yousuf Ali, H.C.S. Deputy Secretary, those of the Secretary.

On the return of Messrs. Syed Ali Raza and Zainuddin Hussain Khan deputed to visit university buildings in India, Iraq, Syria, Egypt and Europe, two divisions for the Osmania University works were constituted; the Workshop and Stores Division under Mr. Syed Ali Raza and the Designing Division under Mr. Zainuddin Hussain Khan. Monsieur E. Jasper was appointed Consulting Architect for the University Works in the course of the year.

199. The total amount spent on the ordinary irrigation was Rs. 19,34,311, of which Rs. 16,50,293 were spent on Irrigation-ordinary. works, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 23,97,065 and Rs. 20,10,057 respectively. Eighteen important works estimated at between Rs. 16,850 and Rs. 1,31,300 had been in progress and of these 7 were completed during the year; the most important of them were the Pulipumla large tank in the Nalgonda district and the Parameswar tank, Minaspur, in the Gulburga district which cost Rs. 61,725 and Rs. 75,234 respectively. Among the works in progress, the most important was the Anantaram project on which Rs. 1,31,267 were spent to the end of 1341 F., its revised estimate having been under scrutiny at the Chief Engineer's Office.

The three Tank Restoration and Road Survey parties attached to Warangal, Medak and Aurangabad circles investigated 797 sq miles, surveyed 385 miles of roads, 186 tanks and several other major works.

The total estimated value of the fourteen important works surveyed during the year was Rs. 61,58,570 the individual estimates varying between Rs. 2·10 lakhs and Rs. 8·22 lakhs. The most important of them estimated at more than 5 lakhs were :—the Lingsugur-Gangavati road (Rs. 8·22 lakhs), the Kadavandy Reservoir Restoration (Rs. 7·30 lakhs), the Manvi-Sindhur road (Rs. 6·24 lakhs), the Paranda-Bhum-Parasnath with branch roads to Javla and Mankeswar (Rs. 5·30 lakhs) and the Sindhur-Gangawati Road (Rs. 5·00 lakhs).

200. Comparably with the previous year there was a fall of Rs. 25·86 lakhs in the total expenditure incurred on capital Irrigation—capital works. works—Rs. 28·69 lakhs against Rs. 54·55 lakhs. This considerable fall was due to the works in the canal and the reservoir division of the Nizam Sagar Project nearing completion. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 28·69 lakhs, Rs. 23·47 lakhs were spent on the Nizam Sagar project, Rs. 3·11 lakhs on the project surveys of the Krishna, the Tungabhadra, the Jaldrug and the Purna, Rs. 1·67 lakhs on the maintenance of capital works and Rs. 0·44 lakh on minor projects. All the original works of the reservoir sections of the Nizam Sagar project were completed by the end of 1340 F. Out of the protective measures for putting a stop to the damages caused by the excess water released by the sluices, the construction of two cushion walls behind the scouring sluices was started in Aban 1341 F. after taking the net levels of the surplus behind all the gates. With regard to progress in the canal division I, it was observed that the whole length of the main channel from mile 0 to mile 38 and all the field channels were completed converting 2,335 acres of dry land into wet cultivation. The works on the main canal in division II were completed up to mile 72½; those on the branch canal were carried out to a great extent, the water let into the former being up to mile 56. Seven distributaries commanding 5,822 acres were completed and water let into them. The additional distributaries were started in 1341 F. and were in progress at the close of the year. Twenty-one important works such as super passages, aqueducts, road-bridges, culverts and syphon aqueducts were completed between miles 44 and 96 besides many works on the branch canal such as weirs, culverts and road bridges and reinforced concrete super passages.

Out of the sanctioned grant of Rs. 1,12,600 for the Wyra Project Rs. 50,429 were spent on it in 1841 F. The main distributaries were completed, the area converted into wet land to the end of 1841 F. being 5,000 acres. No original work was done under the Palair project. About 2,000 acres of field channels were excavated and the area converted into wet land to the end of 1841 F. was 8,500 acres. The surveys connected with 4 important projects viz., the Krishna, the Tungabhadra, the Jaldrug and the Purna were substantially completed, the aggregate expenditure incurred on them being Rs. 3.12 lakhs against the grant of Rs. 3.41 lakhs.

201. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,36,35,903 as compared with Rs. 1,19,35,075. Out of this, Buildings and communica- Rs. 1,14,31,983 were spent on works, Rs. 19,46,780 tions. on establishment and Rs. 2,57,140 on tools and plant.

202. The expenditure on original works increased from Rs. 30,12,185 in 1840 F. to Rs. 38,52,097 in 1841 F. Seventy-six important buildings for different Government Buildings. departments, viz., military, educational, medical, public works, agricultural, judicial, and royal buildings costing Rs. 25,000 and above, had been under construction. Of these, 55 buildings were completed by the end of 1841 F. and the rest had been in progress. The important works completed during the year at a cost of more than a lakh each were :—renovation and repairs to the Napean House, Bombay (Rs. 3.37 lakhs), the State Library (Rs. 3.05 lakhs), the cattle breeding and dairy farm building at Himayat-sagar (Rs. 1.37 lakhs), the Agricultural farm building at Parbhani (Rs. 1.21 lakhs), extensions to the Mahbubia Girls' School (Rs. 1.42 lakhs) and additions and alterations to the Osmania General Hospital (Rs. 2.05 lakhs). The expenditure incurred on the Delhi Palace was Rs. 1,62,341, thus bringing the total expenditure on it to the end of 1841 F. to Rs. 25,38,859.

The works in progress estimated to cost more than a lakh each were :—the military buildings for the 1st Lancers (Rs. 5.36 lakhs) and 2nd Lancers (Rs. 11.56 lakhs), the *Sadar Nizamia Shafa Khana* at *Charminar* (Rs. 5.95 lakhs), the compensation of land acquired for the construction of the police barracks, *Petla Burj* (Rs. 1.50 lakhs) and the civil dispensary at Nanded (Rs. 1.48 lakhs).

With regard to the Osmania University Buildings project, the designs for the Arts Colleges, the Library and the Law College, were placed before the Osmania University Building Committee. The designs for the Senate Hall were also completed and the estimate was under preparation. It was estimated that about 31 buildings had to be acquired for the university on payment of compensation aggregating Rs. 2,12,668. The total amount sanctioned for preliminary works was Rs. 8.89 lakhs against which Rs. 1.44 lakhs were spent in 1841 F.

203. The expenditure on original works was Rs. 48,91,607 as compared with Rs. 43,07,243 in the preceding year. Forty-two Roads and bridges. important roads and seven bridges were in progress during 1841 F. Of these, only 8 works were estimated to cost less than a lakh. During the year, 13 roads and two bridges were completed and those that cost more than one lakh each were :—improvements to the Nizamabad-Baswada Road, 2nd section (Rs. 2.79 lakhs) and the Dichpally-Doodgaon road (Rs. 2.92 lakhs), the Armur-Jactial road (Rs. 1.56 lakhs), the Sangareddy-Jogipet road (Rs. 1.21 lakhs), the Jagtial-Armur road (Rs. 1.19 lakhs), the Jalna-Shahgadh road (Rs. 1.78 lakhs), the Yadsa-Chowsala road (Rs. 4.63 lakhs), the Naldrug-Tuljapur road (Rs. 1.87 lakhs), the Godavery bridge at Soan (Rs. 10.08 lakhs) and the bridge across the Landy River on the Deglur-Nanded Road (Rs. 1.50 lakhs). Twenty-nine new roads of different lengths aggregating 500 miles at an estimated cost of Rs. 43.47 lakhs, 4 bridges and one causeway were in progress during the year and the following works were estimated at Rs. 3 lakhs and above :—

The Narsi-Bodhen road (Rs. 4.00 lakhs), the Gulbarga-Shorapur road section I (Rs. 3.61 lakhs), the Chikaltan-Shahgadh road (Rs. 5.49 lakhs), the Nanded-Hingoli road (Rs. 10.12 lakhs), the Parbhani-Jintoor road (Rs. 3.97 lakhs), the Udgir-Ahmedpur road (Rs. 3.67 lakhs) and the Godavari bridge at Shahgad on the Jalna-Bir road (Rs. 6.76 lakhs).

The total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department to the end of 1341 F. was 4,271 miles including 243 miles of new roads completed and opened for traffic during the year.

204. The expenditure incurred under this head during this year amounted to Rs. 2,60,233 against the grant of Rs. 2,60,752. Famine works were done in two districts only, *i.e.*, Raichur and Nalgonda, the only work in the latter being the Daverkonda-Miryalguda road which was completed in 1341 F. at a cost of Rs. 1,50,440 against the sanctioned grant of Rs. 1,71,840. The Manvi-Sindhnoor road, the Taverigira-Kustagi road and the Sindhnoor-Karatgi road had been in progress in the Raichur district.

205. The sources of water-supply to the city of Hyderabad were the Osman Sagar, the Mir Alam Tank, the Hussain Sagar and the Himayatsagar. The Osman Sagar and the Mir Alum tanks were, as usual, solely utilized for drinking purposes. The Hussain Sagar tank was used for washing drains and the working of the Narayanguda distillery and the supply of water to the Hume Pipe Company and the Tobacco Factory in the industrial area of Mushirabad. The Himayatsagar was used partly for the irrigation of the lands directly under it and partly for replenishing the Mir Alum Tank.

During the year, 6 major works and 61 minor works by way of improvements and extension of pipe lines were scheduled, of which 44 were completed and 23 remained in progress. The important schemes undertaken by the department during the year were the remodelling of the Hyderabad water-works and the water-supply and improvement of drainage to the First Lancers; and those submitted to the Government for sanction were:—(1) the water-supply scheme of the *Maisaram* troops, the 4th Infantry and the Chandrayangutta village and (2) the Hydro-electric scheme at Gundipet for power and water. During the year, 834 new house connections were given and the total number at the end of the year was 11,454.

The total gross expenditure for 1341 F. was Rs. 7,00,886 of which Rs. 3,49,107 were spent on works and maintenance, Rs. 3,11,073 on the remodelling scheme of the Hyderabad water-works and Rs. 67,022 on establishment.

The revenue realised from the Hyderabad Water-Works amounted to Rs. 2,81,389 as compared with Rs. 1,97,151 (audited figure) in 1340 F. Rs. 1,51,961 were collected by the department, Rs. 1,23,959 by the Hyderabad Municipality and the balance of Rs. 5,469 represented miscellaneous receipts.

206. This branch of the department was maintained for bringing the original maps of the Hyderabad city and its suburbs up to date. The number of original sheets corrected in 1341 F. was 150. The survey branch also carried out the survey of Maula Ali in connection with the water-supply scheme. The expenditure incurred under this head was Rs. 9,097. The income realised from the sale of maps totalled Rs. 1,050.

207. The Public Works Department workshop was in charge of the State Mechanical Engineer. The workshop undertook minor works connected with the Public Works Department and supplied necessary articles required by the department. The major and more important works were done at the Mint workshop, the Rahmania Factory and the *Sanath-i-Hind* Factory. The value of articles supplied by the State Mechanical Engineer during the year aggregated Rs. 1,89,918. The establishment charges for the maintenance of the Mechanical Engineer's Office came up to Rs. 27,384.

208. The total expenditure incurred on the different works of the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 1,94,09,574 as compared with Rs. 2,06,94,247 in 1340 F. indicating a net fall of Rs. 12,84,673.

The details of the expenditure in 1340 F. and 1341 F. are as follows :—

Particulars	1340 F. Rs.	1341 F. Rs.
Irrigation works charged to capital ..	54,55,189	28,69,144
Irrigation works charged to revenue .	23,99,065	19,34,311
Buildings and communications ..	1,20,52,018	1,36,35,903
Famine works ..	2,71,073	2,60,233
Hyderabad water-works ..	5,05,540	7,00,886
City surveys ..	11,362	9,097
Total ..	2,06,94,247	1,94,09,574

SECTION VII.

Hyderabad City Drainage.

209. Nawab Karamat Jung Bahadur, B.A., F.C.H., M.I.E., (India) continued as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Drainage and Improvement of the City Roads, till 11th Farwardi 1341 F. when he went on privilege leave outside India for 4 months. On his way to Europe he died suddenly at Damascus on the 23rd Ardibehisht 1341 F.

Mr. M. A. Zeman, C.E. (Cooper's Hill), M.I.E. (India), officiated as Chief Engineer and Secretary from 11th Farwardi 1341 F. to the end of the year in addition to his own duties as Superintending Engineer.

210. The year under report was the first year of the third triennium since drainage works were started in 1335 F. The total amount spent on the works during the first (1335 F. to 1337 F.) and second (1338 F. to 1340 F.) trienniums were Rs. 25·71 lakhs and Rs. 36·16 lakhs respectively. For the current or the third triennium (1341 to 1343 F.) the Finance Department agreed to sanction Rs. 42 lakhs or 14 lakhs annually. Out of the provision for 1341 F. Rs. 10,38,976 were allotted for drainage works and Rs. 3,66,024 for maintenance, surveys and construction of storm water drains. Out of the former Rs. 9,08,764 were spent: Rs. 6,90,185 on works, Rs. 1,89,365 on establishment and Rs. 29,214 on tools and plant. Thus the total amount spent on works during the past seven years (1335 to 1341 F.) was Rs. 70,95,640—Rs. 60,29,037 on works, Rs. 6,58,204 on establishment and Rs. 4,08,399 on tools and plant.

Sewers in districts Nos. 5 and 6 were started and a total length of 16 miles and 6 furlongs of sewers of different dimensions were laid and 633 manholes were constructed. In other districts only connections of public latrines, crossings under cement roads and branches for house connections were laid. The total length of sewers laid and completed to the end of 1341 F. was 80 miles and 4 furlongs. Nineteen public flushing and pail dumping latrines were constructed in districts Nos. 3, 4, 5, 10, 11 and 13. Out of these, six public flushing and pail dumping latrines were completed and handed over to the municipality during the year for maintenance. Three latrines in districts Nos. 4, 5 and 6 were under construction. Districts Nos. 4, 11 and 13 were declared open for house connections in the latter part of 1340 F. and district No. 12 in the beginning of 1341 F. Sewers in districts 2, 3, 14 and 15 will be completed in 1342 F. and those in 9 and 10 in 1343 F. In brief, all the important sewers will be completed by the end of the current triennium. Out of 100 applications received for house connections, works of 52 houses were completed and 28 had been in progress.

Purification plant connected with the disposal works had worked satisfactorily during the year. Two grit chambers, two units of preliminary tanks, and two septic tanks were in operation till 6th Amardad 1341 F. The central grit chamber and the central set of preliminary tanks were opened and the central septic tank was started on the 8th Meher 1341 F. The flow through the above tanks steadily increased from 50,000 to 90,000 gallons per hour and the total quantity of sewage that passed through them in 1341 F. was 96.75 millions cubic feet.

The extent of purification at the plant was determined by the chemical analysis of the effluent at each stage of the process conducted at the laboratory at the disposal works by a qualified and trained chemist. Samples of fresh water from the Uppal Channel and the sewage from the Musi and the Lingampalli Syphons, the Residency outfall sewer and other places were occasionally examined for comparison. The total number of analyses carried out in 1341 F. was 213.

The total area under the effluent channel was 1,385 acres, out of which 1,103 acres were commanded and could be irrigated and the rest were elevated waste lands. Of the former, 600 acres were taken up in 1341 F. by the ryots for cultivation during *tabi* and 780 acres during *abi*. The revenue realised from the irrigated areas increased three-fold from Rs. 3,222 in 1340 F. to Rs. 9,969 in 1341 F. The total area of the *abi* and *tabi* cultivation increased from 305 acres in the season 1339—1340 F. to 903 acres in 1340—1341 F. A demonstration farm of 100 acres was established to find out and employ the best methods of using the effluent so as to give the largest possible returns to the ryots and the Drainage Department. This farm is situated 5 miles east of Hyderabad and lies to the south of the Bhongir Road. Out of 100 acres of the farm the activities of the department were limited to 47 acres for experiment and demonstration of sugar-cane, fruits, vegetables and perennial fodder. The total receipts and expenditure of the farm were Rs. 3,687 and Rs. 4,049 respectively, showing a net loss of Rs. 362.

Altogether 29 estimates connected with different major and minor works aggregating a total cost of Rs. 18.63 lakhs had been revised and Government sanction for them was received during the year.

The Drainage Workshop at the *Puranapul* manufactured 13,48,489 cement bricks and 1,939 reinforced cement concrete pipes. Cement to the value of Rs. 2.55 lakhs was supplied by the Shahabad Cement Company, and cast iron articles valued at Rs. 56,922 were manufactured and supplied by the Mint Workshop and the *Sanath-e-Hind* Engineering Works.

A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs was sanctioned for constructing and remodelling the storm water drains of the Hyderabad City. Surveys of drains in districts Nos. 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 13 were taken up and completed during the year, their total length being 63.05 miles. Detailed estimates of drains in district No. 11 were prepared and sanction was being obtained to execute the works. The total expenditure incurred during the year on storm water drains was Rs. 1,88,180 against an allotment of Rs. 2,01,024. The total area surveyed in connection with the improvements of the Musi river was 451.11 acres.

211. The programme drawn up for Rs. 20 lakhs for the construction of the Hyderabad city roads in cement concrete for 1339 F. and 1340 F. was completed. A fresh programme chalked out for the construction of different roads measuring 13.14 miles in length in 1341 F. at an estimated cost of Rs. 11 lakhs was sanctioned during the year. Out of Rs. 5 lakhs budgetted for 1341 F., Rs. 4,71,882 were spent. The total amount spent on the Hyderabad city roads from 1338 to 1341 F. was Rs. 24.68 lakhs as against the allotment of Rs. 25 lakhs; Rs. 22.41 lakhs were spent on works, Rs. 1.21 lakhs on establishment and Rs. 1.01 lakhs on tools and plant.

SECTION VIII.

Development Department.

212. The development portfolio remained under the Revenue Member.
Control.

213. The sums of money received up to date from several applicants for colonisation lands amounted to Rs. 11,13,696.
Colonisation. As the work of letting out lands for colonisation purposes had been held in abeyance, the deposits of most of the applicants were refunded which amounted to Rs. 9,69,270 up to the end of the year under report (Rs. 9,45,875 up to the end of 1340 F. and Rs. 23,395 during 1341 F.). The amount still held in deposit pending settlement was Rs. 1,44,426.

214. A Special Officer was appointed in 1340 F. to attend to the work of granting lands to war-returned sepoys. During the year under report, lands were granted to nearly 800 sepoys.
Granting of lands to war-returned sepoys.

As the number of applications for the grant of land was very large, the period for entertaining them was limited to the end of Ardibehisht 1341 F. and this was notified in the Government gazette.

All the applications received in the department had been forwarded to the Special Officer, and the proposals received from him in this connection were under consideration. The proposals from the *Subedars*, Inspector-General of Forests, Military Secretary and Political Secretary were disposed of during the year. As suggested by the Residency, a Soldiers' Board was formed in Aurangabad. The several applications received from the Inspectors of *Sulehnagar* were also disposed of.

The question of the delivery of possession of lands and distributing "Inam Chowth" to the heirs of the men killed in the war which had been held over pending settlement of *wirasat*, was decided by a command of His Exalted Highness.

SECTION IX.

City Improvement Board.

215. Mr. Meher Ali Fazil, continued as the Superintending Engineer during 1341 Fasli.
Control.

216. There was no change in the constitution. The improvements were, as usual, managed by a Board consisting of a President, an Honorary Secretary, a joint Secretary and 13 members (11 Officials and 2 Non-officials).
Constitution.

The Sub-Committee which was an executive body had a President, a Secretary and 4 official members.

There were 11 meetings of the Board with an average attendance of 65 per cent. and the Sub-Committee had 15 sittings with an average attendance of 69 per cent.

Different major and minor works—98 in all—such as the improvement of quarters, the construction of drains, roads and buildings, storm-water drains, slum clearances, compensation of lands etc., had been in progress and 38 of them were completed. Out of the finished works, those that cost more than a lakh were:—the construction of the retaining wall from the Afzal Ganj bridge to Darushaffa (1.47 lakhs), and that of the Murki-Nala (1.41 lakhs). The revised estimates of 3 finished items had been under preparation and final settlements of 5 completed works had to be made.

Out of the works in progress at the close of 1341 F., the following were important and estimated to cost more than a lakh each:—The Moghal-pura quarters improvements (Rs. 1.57 lakhs), the slum clearance of *Bazar-e-Nurulumra* (3.69 lakhs), the improvement of the Nampalli quarters

(Rs. 2·30 lakhs), the Muslem Jung garden quarters (2·43 lakhs), the Akbar Jah Bazar (7·06 lakhs) and the Sultan Shai (1·04 lakhs), the general drainage construction (10·00 lakhs) and the construction of culverts and drains at Aghapura (1·20 lakhs). Seven compensation works were in progress, their estimates ranging between Rs. 1·50 lakhs and 7·83 lakhs. Revised estimates for additional expenditure with regard to seven different works in progress had been under preparation. The department also undertook the construction of certain works chargeable to major head 31-Buildings and Communications. Out of the four works undertaken, the construction of Child Welfare Centres at *Purani Haveli* and *Malakpet* was completed at a cost of Rs. 25,000 and the other two related to acquiring of properties at Petla Burj and additions and alterations to the Victoria Orphanage. The total amount spent on these to the end of 1341 F. was Rs. 3·93 lakhs against the sanctioned allotment of Rs. 4·20 lakhs.

During the year, 145 model houses of A.B. & C. classes were constructed:— 81 at Khairtabad, and 64 at Mallapalli. Thus there were in all 1,744 dwelling houses of the above specifications dispersed in seven separate localities. The total expenditure on housing schemes during the year amounted to Rs. 8·31 lakhs, the total amount spent to the end of 1341 F. being Rs. 24·67 lakhs against the sanctioned sum of Rs. 26·82 lakhs. The total rent collected during the year 1341 F. was Rs. 83,927.

The construction of bus roads was started in 1337 F. on a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 17·20 lakhs. During the year, Rs. 1·03 lakhs were spent on construction and 1·07 lakhs on compensation, the total expenditure incurred to the end of 1341 F. being Rs. 19·85 lakhs.

The Board approved of a scheme for constructing a central market at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs at the junction of the five roads near Troop Bazar, and another for slum clearance at the new colony known as Azampura.

217. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was provided in the Budget for 1341 F. Including the savings of the previous years and the income from the sale of lands, buildings, etc. and the rent of the model houses, the total amount at the disposal of the City Improvement Board was Rs. 28·52 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 26·77 lakhs was incurred during the year; Rs. 24·52 lakhs were spent on works and compensation, Rs. 2·03 lakhs on establishment and Rs. 0·22 lakh on the maintenance of roads, buildings, parks and gardens. The percentage of expenditure on establishment to works worked out to 9 as compared with 7 in the preceding year.

SECTION X.

Telephone Department.

218. Mr. Bala Pershad, Ph.B., M.A., I.E.E., continued as the Superintendent of the Telephone Department during the year 1341 F.

219. During the year, 72 exchange lines and 82 extension lines were added and 50 exchange lines and 22 extension lines were disconnected, resulting in a net increase of 22 exchange and 60 extension lines as against 52 and 49 in 1340 F. Thus the total number of exchange and extension lines at the end of 1341 F. was 796 and 286 respectively. In addition, there were one call office and three service lines against two in the previous year. His Exalted Highness the Nizam not having commanded the substitution of the Central Battery Telephone for the Magneto plant at the King Kothi and certain other royal palaces, the exchange at Narayanguda continued to be maintained in addition to the central battery at Gouliguda. The total outlay on the reconstruction scheme came up to Rs. 8·09 lakhs.

220. No new installations were sanctioned in 1341 F. The installations at Raichur, Aurangabad, Jalna and Warangal were maintained. The numbers of subscribers at the aforesaid centres did not, as yet, reach the original estimated figures, which was mostly attributed to general depression in trade. The department holds out a hopeful prospect of an increase in the total number of subscribers in the districts of Raichur and Aurangabad—Jalna only when the former is connected with a good business centre and the latter with Sailu by means of a trunk line. During the year under report, the prospects of installing a trunk line from Hyderabad to Sholapur were investigated with a view to connecting Bombay. The capital expenditure incurred on installations to the end of 1341 F. at Raichur, Aurangabad, Jalna and Warangal aggregated Rs. 4,68,660.

221. There was an increase in the revenue and expenditure of the city lines. The former rose from Rs. 1·75 lakhs to Rs. 1·88 lakhs and the latter from Rs. 1·76 lakhs to Rs. 1·95 lakhs, resulting in a net loss of seven thousand as against one thousand last year. The accumulated outstandings increased from Rs. 0·98 lakh to Rs. 1·02 lakhs. Most of this was due from the Accountant-General and the City Improvement Board and Drainage Department for work done from time to time on the underground cables damaged during the road and drainage operations.

All the district centres viz., Raichur, Aurangabad, Jalna and Warangal had a fall in revenue and a rise in expenditure. The net loss on account of each of them was Rs. 3,215, 10,996 and 16,263 respectively. The total revenue realised amounted to Rs. 43,512 against an expenditure of Rs. 73,986, resulting in a net deficit of Rs. 30,474. The total outstandings against the subscribers of the above three centres amounted to Rs. 46,779, of which Rs. 9,772 were due by Raichur, Rs. 10,651 by Aurangabad and Jalna and Rs. 26,356 by Warangal. It was observed in the departmental report that as the district installations were started only a few years ago, it was rather premature to estimate whether this would be a paying concern or not. Meanwhile schemes and estimates for other districts were prepared and submitted for Government sanction.

SECTION XI.

Railways.

222. Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, remained President of the Board. The Chairman, Sir Robert Highet's term of office expired on the 31st March 1931 and he was granted an extension of one year till the 31st March 1932.

Sir James Brunyate was appointed in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir Reginald Glancy. Sir Ralph Freeman retired from the Board on the 31st December 1931 and his place was taken up by Mr. D. S. Burn who was appointed for a year and a quarter *i.e.*, till the 31st March 1933. To assist the Board in deciding upon a policy for the replacement of, and additions to, engines and rolling stock, and for generally renewing the administration and equipment of the Locomotive and Carriage Department, Mr. F. J. Page was appointed as a Special Additional Member for one year from 1st April 1932. At the end of the Fasli year the Board consisted of:—

Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, *President*.
 Sir Robert S. Highet, C. B. E., *Chairman*.
 C. W. Lloyd Jones Esq., C. I. E., *Managing Director*.
 Sir James Brunyate K. C. S. I., C. I. E., *Director*.
 D. S. Burn Esq., C. I. E., *Director*.
 F. J. Page Esq., *Director*.

223. Mr. Maflin remained as Agent. There was a change of Deputy, Mr. Outhwaite having been appointed in place of Mr. Davies posted as Chief Engineer.

224. 51 miles of the Bidar Extension Railway from Muhammadabad-Bidar to Udgir was opened for traffic on the 1st July 1932. The total mileage of the Nizam's State Railways in 1341 was 1231·49—607·96 miles of Broad Gauge and 623·53 miles of Metre Gauge.

225. The Dichpalli-Kamareddy-Peddapally reconnaissance was completed in this Fasli year, and report submitted to the Nizam's State Railway Board. The Bolda-Adilabad Manickgarh survey was nearing completion and the report and estimates were expected to be ready in the first half of 1342 Fasli.

The construction of the Viqarabad-Bidar Extension Railway from Udgir to Purli over a length of 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles was in progress during the year. Plate laying was completed to Ambaltek, 9 miles short of Purli. All buildings had been or nearly completed, with the exception of those of Purli, where a considerable number remained to be done. The line is expected to be opened early in 1933.

In view of economic depression no new construction was to be taken up for some time to come.

226. The Board engaged the services of Mr. A.C. Carr of Messrs. Sir John Wolfe Barry and Partners to visit Secunderabad to investigate and report on rolling stock and the efficiency of the workshops to meet present and future requirements. He submitted his report to the Board. As a result, the Board sanctioned the immediate expenditure on rolling stock of Rs. 19,03,445 from Depreciation Fund and Rs. 8,91,995 from the grant for capital works.

227. These were opened on the 15th June on certain roads in the Hyderabad city and suburbs and in the Warangal and Nalgonda districts. The services were gaining in popularity and there was every reason to believe that the financial results would be satisfactory. Within a few weeks of the installation more buses had to be added to meet the growing demand on suburban services.

228. At the end of 1340 Fasli the actual capital cost of the railways stood at Rs. 12,94,56,975. Since then Rs. 71,18,732 were expended, bringing the total capital of the railways to Rs. 13,65,75,707. The details of the expenditure in 1341 Fasli were:—

	Rs.
Open lines	17,37,550
Construction	49,50,975
Surveys	80,584
Road Motor Transport Service ..	3,49,623
Total ..	71,18,732

The gross earnings of the Nizam's State Railways amounted to Rs. 1,97,77,959. Working expenses aggregated Rs. 1,10,64,649 including Rs. 14,83,847 for depreciation. The net earnings were Rs. 87,13,310.

229. Of the £ 3,088,000 five and a half per cent. debentures issued by the Government for purchasing the railways in 1930 all but £ 1,028,340 have been redeemed. Of this Government purchased in the open market debentures of the value of £ 51,556 and cancelled them. The remaining debentures worth £ 976,784 were to be paid off on the 1st April 1933.

At the end of 1341 F. the Government were paying interest on the 5 and 6 per cent. old State Railway shares of the face value of O.S. Rs. 20,55,625 and O.S. Rs. 18,49,598-12-0 respectively.

SECTION XII.

Postal Department.

230. Moulvi Mohammad Ahmad Sahib continued as the Postmaster-General during 1341 Fasli.

231. New post-offices opened during the year numbered 22 and the unremunerative ones that were closed were 12 raising the total post-offices in the dominion from 780 to 790. One hundred and twenty letter boxes were newly added and 6 were removed, their total number at the end of 1341 Fasli being 873 as compared with 759 in the previous year. Thus there was one post-office for 104 sq. miles in the State.

232. Altogether 335 against 329 post-offices were authorised to conduct savings bank work. At the end of 1340 F., there were 40,454 accounts with Rs. 48,37,053 to the credit of depositors. During 1341 Fasli 7,444 new accounts were opened and the deposited amounts totalled Rs. 59,28,879. The number of accounts closed and the amount withdrawn during the course of the year were 2,553 and Rs. 52,33,970 respectively. Thus at the end of 1341 Fasli, there existed 45,345 accounts and Rs. 55,31,961 to the credit of depositors.

233. All the 790 post-offices in the State did money order business. During the year 3,94,685 money orders of the value of Rs. 83,56,222 were issued as compared with 3,96,340 money orders of the value of Rs. 81,17,674 in the preceding year. The commission realised was Rs. 1,11,521. The number of value payable articles also decreased from 1,03,004 to 92,612 and the commission realised thereon was Rs. 19,155. Post-offices discharging insurance business numbered 336 as against 329 in the preceding year. The number of insured letters and parcels increased from 16,441 to 23,229, the commission realised being Rs. 8,059 as against Rs. 7,087 in 1340 Fasli.

234. The total articles issued increased from 371.40 lakhs to 385.12 lakhs, while those delivered decreased from 389.42 lakhs to 382.77 lakhs. Out of the articles delivered 41.57 lakhs were received from outside the dominion compared with 43.84 lakhs in 1340 Fasli. Of the articles issued, 41.26 lakhs were for countries outside the State and bore British stamps only. There was a considerable decrease (60,464 against 68,835) in the number of articles received in the Dead Letter Office but 65.5 per cent. of them were subsequently delivered to the addressees.

235. More quinine was sold in 1341 Fasli, the sale proceeds realised being Rs. 8,941 as against Rs. 6,156 in 1340 Fasli.

236. The total receipts of the department decreased by Rs. 18,489 from Rs. 10,14,759 in 1340 Fasli to Rs. 9,96,270 in 1341 Fasli. About 30 per cent. of the receipts were derived from the sale of service stamps. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 9,53,436 to Rs. 9,68,643. Thus the net surplus to the credit of the department was only Rs. 27,627 as compared with Rs. 61,323 in 1340 Fasli.

SECTION XIII

Mines and Quarries.

237 Mr. Khurshid Mirza B. Sc., C. E., M. I. M. E., continued as the Director of the Department.

238. There were, as before, four coal mines in the dominion *viz.*, Singareni, Sasti, Tandur and Kanala. With the exception of Singareni which showed a fall in the output (5.93 lakhs tons against 6.58 lakhs) all other collieries had an increase in their respective output. Thus the total output from the 4 Collieries increased from 7,57,575 tons in 1340 Fasli to 7,68,611 tons in 1341 Fasli with a corresponding rise in the realisation of royalty from Rs. 91,886 (revised) to Rs. 1,05,132.

The output of stones from the Shahabad Quarries exceeded that of the foregoing year (31.35 lakhs sq. feet against 29.50 lakhs sq. feet). The total income on account of royalty and quarrying fees was Rs. 33,085 compared with Rs. 30,886 indicating an increase of Rs. 2,199.

Cement manufactured by the Shahabad Cement Company increased from 1,23,071 tons to 1,34,108 tons and the royalty paid was B. G. Rs. 1,00,581 as compared with B. G. Rs. 92,303 indicating an increase of B.G. Rs. 8,278.

The aggregate income from coal mines, the Shahabad Cement Works and the limestone quarries was Rs. 2,55,561 as compared with Rs. 2,30,458 (revised) showing an increase of Rs. 25,103.

239. Dead rent realised on leased areas during the year on different minerals such as gold, coal, iron and marble was Rs. 54,229 as against Rs. 70,407 showing a fall of Rs. 16,178. This latter figure included the arrears of the previous years, but was credited as the income of 1340 F. as having been realised during it.

240. There were 15 accidents at the Singareni, Sasti and Tandur Collieries as against 23 in 1340 Fasli. Altogether 11 persons were seriously injured and 4 of them died. The decrease in accidents was due to the strict supervision of the department.

241. The total receipts of the department increased from Rs. 3,00,865 (revised) in 1340 Fasli to Rs. 3,09,790 in 1341 Fasli indicating a net rise of Rs. 8,925. Its expenditure was Rs. 27,312 as compared with Rs. 31,778.

SECTION XIV.

Civil Veterinary Department.

242. Nawab Rais Jung Bahadur continued as the Director of the Civil Veterinary Department during 1341 F.

243. The activities of the department were mainly directed towards the prevention and control of contagious diseases in animals and breeding operations. Improvements effected in the reporting agencies of outbreaks of contagious diseases were ascribed partly to the co-operation of the Police and Revenue Officers and partly to the extensive tours undertaken by the departmental executives. Consequently, there was a marked increase in the number of outbreaks reported and in the total deaths by such epidemics: the former rose from 423 to 476 and the latter from 20,520 to 22,233. As in the preceding year, the mortality due to Rinderpest was still rampant and more than 90 per cent. of the total deaths were attributed to it. Most of the Mahratwada and Telingana districts, particularly those of Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar, Karimnagar, Warangal, Nalgonda, Aurangabad, Bir and Medak suffered conspicuously from these diseases. A sum of Rs. 50,000 per annum was sanctioned for the Serum Simultaneous Inoculation work in those districts where no less than 76,772 animals were inoculated, of which 24,685 animals were inoculated by Serum Simultaneous Method. For want of funds the work in the Aurangabad district had to be curtailed and that in the Nizamabad district could not be undertaken. To cope with the increased work, Veterinary graduates were temporarily appointed to vacant posts. The inoculation work done in the Aurangabad cantonment area was very much appreciated by the Honourable the Resident. The use of liq. iodine was reported to have proved effective in the early stages of Rinderpest. Some of the subordinate staff received training in the technique of the serum simultaneous method with the result that most of the trained staff were now capable of undertaking the work independently.

The efficacy of castration by the *Burdizzo castrators* was becoming popular with the result that 18,611 castrations were performed during the year as against 10,672 in the preceding year.

Ten breeding bulls were purchased from the Ajjampur Cattle Dépôt, Mysore for distribution to breeders in the Amarabad taluq of the Mahbubnagar district and 38 cows from Deoni and Udgir in the Bidar district for the Cattle Breeding Dépôt at Hingoli.

The Veterinary hospital buildings at Gulburga and Aurangabad were completed and made over to the department by the Public Works Department. Sites for hospital buildings at Karimnagar and Osmanabad were acquired and the buildings were expected to be completed in 1342 F.

Four departmental scholarships were sanctioned during the year: two candidates were deputed for training to the Veterinary College, Patna and two to the Bombay Veterinary College. The number of students under training in the different veterinary colleges in British India totalled 18 and one student was under training at the Royal Veterinary College, London. One Deputy Superintendent and one Veterinary Inspector were deputed during the year for 6 months to the Patna Veterinary College for post-graduate training.

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research sanctioned an annual grant of B.G. Rs. 10,000 for 5 years for the appointment of an officer to investigate into animal diseases in the State and an officer of M.R.C.V.S. qualification was appointed to this post and deputed for six months to the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar for necessary training before undertaking the work.

Major-General Sir Bernard James, Secretary to the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India visited Hyderabad for propaganda work regarding the horse breeding industry in Southern India and the useful and interesting lectures on the subject delivered by him during his stay at the capital were very much appreciated.

The Director attended the Horse Show at Delhi and a meeting of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at Simla, visited the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar and went to Poona to discuss with Major-General Sir Bernard James, and the authorities of the Western India Turf Club, the question of the racing of the Indian bred horses and subjects pertaining to horse breeding.

244. Outbreaks Reported increased by 12·5 per cent. (476 against 423) and deaths due to contagious diseases increased by 8·3 per cent. (22,233 compared with 20,520). Cattle diseases. Rinderpest (20,348) registered the highest figure of deaths and the next in order stood the figure (1,252) representing Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia. Mortality from other diseases such as Foot and Mouth complaints and Anthrax showed a fall and that from Black Quarter indicated an increase against the corresponding figures of the preceding year. All the districts in the dominion suffered from contagious diseases, particularly from Rinderpest, the worst infected ones being Nalgonda (3,471), Warangal (3,346), Nizamabad (2,636), Karimnagar (2,599), Mahbubnagar (2,138), Aurangabad (1,967), Bhir (1,190) and Medak (1,140). The number of animals inoculated increased from 94,304 in 1340 F. to 1,44,722 in 1341 F. indicating a rise of 53·4 per cent. which was due to improvement in the reporting agency and touring work of the executive staff. The medical store supplied 2,68,700 doses of serum. Districts in which more than ten thousand inoculations were carried out were Nalgonda (28,987), Karimnagar (26,314), Warangal (21,471), Aurangabad (18,141) and Nizamabad (12,672). The inoculated animals in other districts varied between 6,550 in the Mahbubnagar district and 12 in the Raichur district. In the city of Hyderabad 725 animals died of contagious diseases and the number of animals inoculated was 6,311. The City was fairly free from contagious diseases which might be attributed to stringent veterinary inspection at all the weekly cattle fairs held round about Hyderabad.

The number of stationary hospitals and dispensaries remained the same as before viz., 14, while the travelling dispensaries were reduced from 62 to 56. Altogether 2,90,843 animals were treated in the dominion as against 2,63,484 in 1340 F, representing an increase of 27,359. Out of these, 78,428 were treated by Inspectors and their assistants on tour and the rest in the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries. The touring staff visited 9,883

villages, castrated 18,611 animals and treated 17,483 animals for contagious diseases and 42,334 for non-contagious diseases. The districts where more than one thousand castrations were performed were :—Bhir (2,863), Raichur (2,097), Karimnagar (1,923), Aurangabad (1,844), Gulbarga (1,641), Nizamabad (1,585), Warangal (1,383) and Adilabad (1,028). In the city of Hyderabad 287 animals were castrated. Out of 2,12,415 animals treated in hospitals and dispensaries, 19,173 were in-patients and 1,93,242 out-patients. Out of the former, 19,123 were discharged as cured and 50 remained under treatment when the year closed. The highest number of animals treated was in the Hyderabad district, being 29,559 and the lowest (407) figure was recorded by the Medak district. The districts where more than 15,000 animals were treated were—Aurangabad (18,325), Gulbarga (17,215), Bhir (17,046), the Hingoli Stud (16,608) and Nanded (16,065).

245. The stallion stands in the dominion were 21 against 24 in the previous year and stallions at work numbered 43. *Horse and cattle breeding.* Altogether 741 mares were covered, the corresponding figure in the preceding year being 634. The average number of mares covered per stallion increased from 15·46 in 1340 F. to 20·02 in 1341 F.

At the close of 1340 F. there were 11 breeding bulls on the register. Ten bulls were purchased during the year from the Ajjampur Cattle Depôt, Mysore, for distribution to breeders in the Amarabad *taluk*, Mahbubnagar district. One bull was brought on the register from the Hingoli stud, three died, 2 were castrated and one was lost. Thus at the end of 1341 F. there were 16 breeding bulls on the register.

246. In addition to other stock at the Hingoli Stud, there were 64 horses and 39 cattle. The receipts realised from the sale of animals and of farm produce, etc., amounted to Rs. 10,936 while the total expenditure incurred on the stud and fodder farm was Rs. 64,359. The valuation of animals, grain, fodder, etc., on hand at the end of 1341 F. was Rs. 1,02,221. *Stud and fodder farm Hingoli.*

In 1340 F. Government sanctioned a scheme for cattle breeding and dairying at the Hingoli Stud for the maintenance of 50 Deoni cows. During the year, 38 cows were purchased and a Veterinary Assistant surgeon trained in Dairying at the Imperial Indian Institute of Animal Husbandry was appointed as Officer, Cattle Section, Hingoli Stud.

247. Fifteen horse and cattle shows were held during the year as compared with 13 in the preceding year, where in all 2,367 horses and 16,838 cattle were exhibited. At the Malegaon Horse Fair, considered the most important in the dominion, the attendance of 2,172 horses and 350 cattle was recorded. The largest number of cattle (3,000 in each) was exhibited at the Kurmurti, Wanparti and Amarabad shows. Prizes distributed were in cash and silver bangles. The former amounted to Rs. 2,848 and the latter weighed 1,680 tolas. Besides, one gold and seven silver medals were awarded to the competitors at the Malegaon Horse Fair where 96 camels and 900 donkeys were also present. *Horse and cattle shows.*

248. The total cost of the Veterinary Department in 1341 F. was Rs. 4,48,024 as compared with Rs. 4,85,369 in the previous year. *Cost.*

CHAPTER V.

Public Health.

SECTION I.

Sanitation.

249. Colonel J. Norman Walker, I. M. S. (retired) continued as the Director of the Medical and Sanitation Departments up to the 15th of Thir 1341 F. when he went on privilege leave and returned on the 30th of Aban. Lieut.-Col. Mohamed Ashruff officiated as the Director during his absence.

The Director, as a delegate from the Hyderabad State, attended the Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute held at Brighton (England) in July 1932 (Sherewar 1341 F.). The information acquired by contact with expert sanitarians engaged in the health movements of many countries was expected to be utilized for the sanitary improvements of the city as well as of the districts.

250. It was pointed out in the State Report for 1340 F. that, in order to do away with the existing unsatisfactory sanitary condition in the districts, the Director had submitted an elaborate scheme for the inauguration of a Public Health Department to be vested with efficient control of epidemics by duly qualified officers. In view of the universal recognition of the control of health and development in educational institutions as being a matter of national importance, he had, in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction, submitted another scheme for the medical examination of Government schools in the Hyderabad city as well as in the districts. Those two schemes were still under the consideration of the Government; when sanctioned and brought into operation, they are expected to effect the necessary improvements in the sanitation of the dominion towards mitigating causes of ill-health.

The extensive programme of road construction and of drains undertaken by the Departments of the City Improvement Board and Drainage respectively as well as the efficient arrangements made by the Water Works Department for the supply of drinking water and the timely preventive and precautionary measures taken by the Departments of Plague and Malaria, contributed immensely towards the improvement of sanitation in the city of Hyderabad.

Compared with the preceding year there was a fall in the total births (1,26,294 against 1,35,002) and deaths (98,629 against 1,25,499), which indicated that the general health of people in the dominion was satisfactory. The highest birth rate in the dominion was recorded in Hyderabad City and suburbs, being 23·13 per *mille*. The largest death rate was also recorded in Hyderabad City, being 25·24 per *mille*. The records maintained in the widely scattered districts are not of sufficient accuracy to have any statistical value. On the other hand, records of serious epidemic diseases are receiving close attention and the figures of epidemics may be considered as approximately correct.

Excluding the British Administered Areas the several causes of death and mortality under every one as compared with the preceding year were as follows :—

Particulars	1840 F.	1841 F.
Fevers	88,222	69,587
Injuries	2,903	3,395
Dysentery and diarrhoea	2,639	1,770
Plague	2,209	1,085
Cholera	6,866	924
Respiratory diseases	15	418
Small-pox	498	284
Other causes	21,699	21,166
Total ..	1,25,051	98,629

With the exception of "Injuries" and "Respiratory diseases" the toll of mortality under every disease was less than in the previous years. 70 per cent. of the total mortality or 4·82 *per mille* of population was attributed to fevers. Fevers were prevalent in all districts of the dominion. The districts where more than five thousand people had died of fevers, were Gulbarga, Nizamabad, Nalgonda, Warangal and Karimnagar. Deaths from fever in other districts varied between 4,713 in the Adilabad district and 2,133 in the Parbhani district. Comparing the percentages of mortality *per mille* of population it would be noticed that the highest death rate from fevers was in the Artaf-i-Balda district (7·7) and the lowest (2·4) in the districts of Parbhani and Raichur.

An appreciable decrease was recorded in the number of deaths from Cholera—924 against 6,866. The Bidar district suffered the most with 207 deaths. Deaths were very few in almost all other districts ranging from 198 in the Osmanabad district and one imported case in the Hyderabad city and suburbs. The epidemic was somewhat serious in some of the districts during the first two months of the year, the districts of Nanded, Mahabubnagar, the Hyderabad city and suburbs and Warangal being quite immune.

Small-pox claimed 284 victims as compared with 498 in the preceding year. The disease was only sporadic in a few districts and completely absent in Bhir, Nanded, Osmanabad, Bidar and Nizamabad. In Warangal and Adilabad there were more serious outbreaks totalling 397 and 390 cases respectively, while the respective numbers of deaths registered was 49 and 103. Small-pox, as usual, was more prevalent in the hotter months of the year. Many cases occurred amongst people vaccinated only once in infancy.

Plague continued to rage in continuation of the preceding year's outbreak. It raged throughout the year in the dominion except in the month of Amerdad when the whole dominion was practically free. It was very severe in the months of Dai, Ardibehisht, Meher and Aban. Excluding the Administered Area where 159 people died of plague, the total mortality from the epidemic showed a considerable fall—1,085 against 2,209 which was attributed to all preventive and precautionary measures taken by the sanitary staff in the infected areas. The highest death rolls were registered in the districts of Osmanabad (389) and Medak (297) and the next in order stood the Atraf-i-Balda district with 180 deaths. The mortality figures in other districts were less than hundred and varied between 98 in the Mahbubnagar district and 7 in the Gulbarga district. In the Hyderabad city there were only 61 deaths as against 1,084 in the preceding year.

251. Vaccination against small-pox was carried out by 134 vaccinators in the dominion and their work was, as usual, inspected by Sanitary Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination. The total number of vaccinations performed increased by 12·6

Preventive measures.

per cent. from 1,54,420 in 1340 F. to 1,73,960 in 1341 F., giving an average of 1,298 as compared with 1,152 in 1340 F. for each vaccinator. Primary vaccinations numbered 1,73,001 and re-vaccinations 959; 87.1 per cent. of the former and 77.3 per cent. of the latter were declared successful. Comparing the work done in the different districts, the largest number of persons vaccinated was in the Warangal district, i.e., 16,343. The Raichur district stood next with 15,479 while the smallest number returned was in the Osmanabad district where only 7,097 persons were vaccinated. The number of vaccinations performed in the city of Hyderabad was 10,881; in other districts the figures varied between 11,556 in the Aurangabad district and 7,624 in the Nizamabad district. The approximate cost of vaccination was Rs. 56,200 as against Rs. 54,896 in the preceding year, the average cost per successful vaccination being annas 5 and pies 11 as compared with annas 5 and pies 8.

The total number of lymph doses manufactured during the year was 2,13,420 as against 2,81,400 last year, indicating a fall of 67,980 which added to the existing stock (1,09,900) at the commencement of the year, made a total of 3,23,320 doses available for distribution. Out of them 2,82,174 were issued. The net expenditure incurred on maintenance of the Vaccine Depot was Rs. 12,875 as against Rs. 18,992 in the preceding year and the cost of lymph per dose worked out at 11.5 pies as against 12.9 pies. Two classes for training vaccinators were conducted during the year for a period of 6 months inclusive of one month's outdoor work in the Government Institution under a vaccinator in service. The total number of candidates under training was 59 and of them 30 passed the examination, 6 failed and 3 did not appear for it. Those prepared for examination at the close of the year numbered 20.

The Plague Department established temporarily took all the preventive and precautionary measures to check the progress of the epidemic in the city such as trapping, baiting, fumigation of rats and disinfection. The gang system was followed in Sections III and IV. In Section II, owing to the wide area and the very scattered population, the gang system was dropped and each *kamati* was provided with traps and made responsible for a small locality. In Section I, the wheat market area was altogether separated and a Sanitary Sub-Inspector, 8 *Kamaties* and 300 traps were specially detailed to do the trapping work. The revised scheme of the department was sanctioned with effect from the 25th September (20th Aban 1341 F.). Altogether 68,585 inoculations against plague were performed in the dominion, of which 31,852 were done in the city of Hyderabad and suburbs. The next in order stood the Mahbubnagar district with 18,848 inoculations. In other districts, the figure varied between 6,486 in the Medak district and 205 in the Nanded district. No inoculations were carried out in the districts of Bir, Parbhani, Raichur, Bidar, Warangal and Adilabad as they were practically immune from the epidemic. During the year, 19,15,991 traps were set, 4,96,337 rodents were caught, 25,512 houses fumigated, 4,36,610 rat holes closed and 1,317 houses disinfected which indicated the popularity of the anti-plague campaign with the public. Besides the campaign in the city, an intensive rat campaign was also carried on in 216 frontier villages. This work was done by the Sanitary Inspectors. Apart from the anti-rat campaign, the staff reported on the general sanitary conditions of the villages, disinfected 883 wells, set 94,069 traps, caught 59,628 rodents, fumigated 3,380 houses, disinfected 404 houses and also attended to other epidemic diseases.

The Malaria Department also did its work satisfactorily. The breeding places of a species of mosquitoes (*A. stephensi*) were being kept under some measure of control by the temporary method of treating them weekly with parisgreen. With the aid of the Municipal Officer, 363 wells were closed during the year. The efficient treatment and control of the River Musi from the Chaderghat bridge to Karwan, the Hussain Sagar, the Mushirabad water channel and ponds in the Public Garden, the removal of hyacinth and other vegetation, advice to the public to keep their vessels, drains and vicinity clean, the magic lantern lectures on the prevention of

malaria and publication of articles in the local papers on the necessity of public co-operation in attempts made by the department to root out malaria from the city,—all these anti-malarial measures undoubtedly contributed to reduction in the incidence of Malaria in different Government hospitals and dispensaries and also to the lowering of malaria by 54·6 per cent. on the average of the previous seven years. The successful tackling of the problem in the city was also strikingly reflected in the vital statistics which showed that the mortality from all causes during 1341 F. had been the lowest ever recorded, *i.e.*, 18·25 per *mille*. With the assistance of the public which was most necessary in the successful working of the anti-malarial measures, the department felt confident that the disease would come under complete control. The total amount spent in 1341 F. on preventive measures was Rs. 2,00,880.

There were, as usual, 15 travelling dispensaries in the dominion which, apart from rendering medical and surgical aid to the villages, made every possible endeavour to convince the illiterate masses of the benefits of inoculations and vaccinations. These institutions visited 535 villages in different districts, treated 15,307 patients, performed 362 operations, inoculated 13,854 persons against plague and 235 against cholera and vaccinated 120 children. The amount spent on the maintenance of these dispensaries aggregated Rs. 37,919.

The expenditure incurred on the Sanitary Department decreased from Rs. 4,33,807 (revised) in 1340 F. to Rs. 2,62,111 in 1341 F. which was attributed to the fact that in 1340 F. excess expenditure had been incurred under the heads "Epidemic preventive measures" for the Hyderabad City and "Grants-in-aid."

252. This kind of institution was for the first time established in the capital on the 25th of Aban 1341 F. The municipality sanctioned funds for the up-keep of the centre which was under the control of the Director, Medical Department. The executive authority was entrusted to a Ladies' Committee, of which Lady Hydari was the President. Miss C. K. Annamma, a graduate of the Delhi Health School, was in charge of the institution where children were bathed, amused, instructed and given nourishment also whenever necessary. The centre also provided working mothers when needed. Particular attention was paid to the training of *dhais*; a list of trained *dhais* was kept at the centre and a lady doctor attended the centre regularly. The attendance of children was 165 and that of mothers 260, of whom 95 were antenatal cases seeking advice of the lady doctor. 132 births were conducted by the *dhais* trained and recommended by the centre. The total amount spent during the year on different activities of the centre aggregated Rs. 4,908—Rs. 1,885 non-recurring charges and 3,023 recurring.

SECTION II.

Medical Relief.

253. One new medical institution was opened at Thair in the Osmanabad district, and the dispensary at Mahore in the Asifabad district was transferred to Himayatnagar (formerly known as Warhona) in the Nanded district. Thus the total number of medical institutions in the dominion at the end of 1341 F. was 147 as against 145. Of these, 132 were maintained by the Government and 5 by the *Sarf-i-Khas*, 7 were aided by the Local Boards and 3 by the State.

One Civil Surgeon's post was abolished, one Assistant Surgeon's post was sanctioned for the Bacteriological Laboratory; three posts of permanent Sub-Assistant surgeons were created for the Thair Dispensary and the Mental Hospital and two similar posts, one from the Medical Stores and one from the Chemical Laboratory, were abolished. There were thus 29 Civil Surgeons, 71 Assistant Surgeons and 171 Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the permanent cadre of the medical service at the end of the year. There was no change in the nursing establishment of the department; the number remained 108 including 2 matrons, one assistant matron, 2 British sisters and 10 Indian

sisters: Besides, there were 3 temporary posts of the Civil Surgeon's rank held by the Special Plague Officer, the Chief Malaria Officer and a lady Civil Surgeon in the Victoria Zenana Hospital, two Assistant Surgeons and 5 Sub-Assistant Surgeons for the Plague and Malaria Departments. In pursuance of His Exalted Highness' *Firman-i-Mubarak* of the 2nd of Shaban 1351 H. Major Mohamed Ashruff Deputy Director, Medical and Sanitation Departments, was promoted to the rank of "Lieutenant Colonel" with retrospective effect from the 5th of Bahman 1333 Fasli.

The number of beds available in the various medical institutions increased from 1,623 to 1,748—1,323 in the Government institutions (887 pertained to the city hospitals and 436 to the district hospitals) and 425 in the aided Ditchpally Leprosy Dispensary.

For the current triennium 1341-1343, a sum of Rs. 11 lakhs was provided for the construction of medical buildings in addition to the savings from the grant sanctioned during the last triennium (1338-1340). In obedience to the commands of His Exalted Highness, the Local Boards agreed to provide Rs. 6,60,522 for constructing third class *taluk* dispensaries and auxiliary buildings connected therewith. During the year, the Government approved of a new design for branch dispensaries, a revised type design of hospitals for the district head-quarters and a modified mortuary. It was hoped that many buildings of approved designs of district and *taluk* head-quarters would be completed during the present triennium. A mental hospital, a tubercular sanitarium and the enlargement of the Victoria Zenana Hospital were reported as the pressing requirements of the State. Complete schemes for the first two had already been submitted to Government and proposals for the last one were being formulated for submission.

The Public Works Department, in addition to attending to the usual and special repairs of hospitals and dispensaries in the city and districts, had constructed quarters for lady doctors at Gulbarga, Nalgonda, Bidar, Parbhani and Osmanabad, staff quarters and compound wall at Nirmal, compounders' quarters at Jagtial and Khammam, Assistant Surgeon's quarters and Midwife's quarters at Osmanabad, compound wall to the Nirmal dispensary, *dhai's* quarters at Khammam and barbed wire fencing to the compound of the hospitals at Deodrug and Parbhani. The first district hospital on the new standard design was nearing completion at Nanded towards the close of the year.

There was a general rise in the number of patients treated in 1341 F. The total number of new patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries including jail hospitals aggregated 18,64,262 as against 16,05,769 in the preceding year, indicating an increase of 2,58,493 which was shared by most of the institutions in the city and districts, the daily average of patients being 18,065 as compared with 11,125 in 1340 F. Of the total patients treated, 23,136 were in-patients and 18,41,126 were out-patients, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 19,278 and 15,86,491. Men patients represented 44·8 per cent., women patients 20·5 per cent. and sick children 34·7 per cent. of the totality of patients. According to religions, Musalmans formed 58·7 per cent. Hindus 44·9 per cent., Christians 0·8 per cent. and other castes 0·6 per cent. Out of the total in-patients 16,145 were cured, 2,655 relieved and 2,358 discharged otherwise. There was a considerable fall in the total deaths among the in-patients in all the civil dispensaries in the dominion, 1,065 against 1,528 in 1340 Fasli, the percentage of death being 4·6 against 7·9. It was 4·7 in the city institutions and 4·5 in the districts as against 8·9 and 5·3 in the preceding year. 28·2 per cent. of the total number of patients were treated in the metropolitan hospitals and dispensaries and the rest by the district institutions. Of the metropolitan institutions, the highest attendance viz., 1,30,941 was, as usual, registered by the *Osmania* General Hospital. The dispensaries where more than 30,000 patients were treated were those of Aliabad, Chaderghat, Doodbowli, Karwan, the City Suburban Hospital and the Victoria Zenana Hospital. Among the district hospitals and dispensaries, the Karimnagar dispensary headed the list with 89,365 patients. The dispensaries where more than 25,000

patients were treated were those of Jagtial, Hanumkonda (Warangal), Mahbubnagar, Nizamabad and Bidar. Among the chief diseases treated, disorders of the digestive system claimed the largest number of patients (3·31 lakhs), the next in order stood malaria which, as usual, contributed a very large number of patients (2·72 lakhs). Diseases of the eye, of the respiratory system, of ulcers and of the ear were on the increase and were represented by 1·18 lakhs, 1·55 lakhs, 1·27 lakhs and 1·29 lakhs of patients respectively.

The total number of surgical operations performed in all classes of medical institutions was 65,463 as against 52,456 indicating a rise of 13,007. The major operations numbered only 5,550 and the rest (59,913) were minor ones. 18,514 operations were performed in the city institutions and the remaining 46,949 in the districts. In all 2,169 major operations were done at different institutions in the capital—1,625 were done at the *Osmania* General Hospital and 541 at the Victoria Zenana hospital. It was asserted in the departmental report that the standard of surgical work in Hyderabad was satisfactory. Among the district hospitals, Warangal headed the list for important, selected and major operations. Similar operations were done at Aurangabad, Raichur, Gulbarga, Parbhani and Karimnagar. Out of the total patients (64,684) operated upon at the different institutions in the dominion, 61,581 were cured, 2,382 relieved, 308 discharged otherwise, 193 died and the remaining were under treatment at the close of the year. The ratio of deaths to the total operations performed worked out to 0·29 per cent. against 0·32 per cent. in the preceding year.

254. The Director, Medical and Sanitation Departments, continued as the Superintendent of the hospital in 1341 F. This *Osmania* General Hospital was the largest and the best-equipped institution in the dominion having special provision for the treatment of tooth, eye, ear, nose and throat, skin and venereal diseases. The number of patients treated in it had been on the increase. The work done by Gynæcological and Maternity departments of this institution was very satisfactory. An increase was noticed in the number of operations performed daily. It was pointed out in the departmental report that the existing staff, which had been working under a severe strain, was found quite inadequate to cope with the ever increasing work of the hospital and consequently recommendations were made to the Government for strengthening it.

The number of new patients increased from 98,132 to 1,30,941; the number of out-patients rose from 90,471 to 1,21,279 and that of in-patients from 7,661 to 9,662. Out of the in-patients 6,591 were cured, 1,379 relieved, 1,069 discharged otherwise and 527 died. It was satisfactory to observe that the ratio of death to the total patients treated decreased from 7·1 per cent. in 1340 F. to 5·4 per cent. in 1341 Fasli.

In all 9,335 operations were performed, indicating an increase of 3,124 or 50 per cent. over the figure of the preceding year, and 1,625 of them were major ones. The number of deaths among the operated cases increased from 48 to 71, but the rate of mortality was the same as in the preceding year, viz., 0·7 per cent. The ear, nose and throat, skin and venereal diseases, and the dentistry departments treated 4,131, 7,464 and 3,243 new cases respectively and also performed operations connected with them which numbered in order 87, 1,686 and 2,791. The number of out-patients and in-patients (new and old) treated by the Eye Department showed an increase; the former rose from 23,892 to 27,173 and the latter from 11,986 to 15,954. A considerable increase was noticed in the number of operations performed—801 against 324. Of these, 623 were major operations and 178 minor ones.

The X-ray Department dealt with 10,491 against 6,616 cases, representing an increase of 3,875. The total income realised by it was Rs. 2,327.

The total number of labour cases attended to in the maternity ward of the hospital was 470—152 normal and 318 abnormal, resulting in 12 deaths with a maternal mortality rate of 2·5 per cent. as against 3·5 per cent in 1340 F.

The Pathological Laboratory examined 4,906 specimens of patients—3,966 in-patients and 940 out-patients. The fees collected for the examination of specimens was Rs. 998.

255. There were only two institutions in the dominion for the exclusive treatment of women patients—the Victoria Zenana hospital, Hyderabad and the Rani Sharnapalli Hospital at Gulbarga. Eight hospitals in the city and 16 in districts were provided with qualified lady doctors. Besides, out-door medical relief was afforded to women at all Government medical institutions. The number of beds maintained in the various hospitals and dispensaries increased from 574 to 640, indicating an increase of 66, (4 in the city and 62 in the districts). An increase was noted in the total number of patients treated, 6·45 lakhs against 5·57 lakhs in the preceding year. Of these, 6·34 lakhs were out-door patients and 0·11 lakh in-door patients. The daily average attendance was, in-door 477·5 and out-door 4,332·1 as compared with 387·05 and 3,691·97 respectively in the year before. Thus the figures for the year 1341 F. exceeded those of 1340 F. by 1,819 in-door patients and 85,950 out-door patients.

There was a slight decrease in the total number of maternity cases attended to in the hospitals, 2,426 against 2,646—1,694 of normal labour and 732 of abnormal labour, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 2,148 and 498 respectively. The percentage of mortality among the abnormal labour cases rose from 5·4 in 1340 F. to 8·3 in 1341 F. Besides, 1,484 labour cases against 2,803 were conducted outside the hospital, the number of abnormal cases being only 161 as contrasted with 275 in 1340 F.

The work done in the Osmania, the Victoria Zenana and the Rani Sharnapalli Zenana hospitals for women patients was as detailed hereunder :-

Particulars	Osmania Hospital	Victoria Zenana Hospital	Gulbarga Zenana Hospital	Total
Maternity cases	912	3,034	67	4,013
Gynæcological cases	825	2,880	44	3,199
Maternity operations	824	779	29	1,182
New in-patients	4,069	4,720	90	8,879
New out-patients	18,811	27,299	7,441	53,551

256. Pasteur treatment for patients bitten by rabid animals was available at the Government Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory in the capital and at the district headquarters hospitals of Aurangabad, Nizamabad, Warangal and Gulbarga. Altogether 357 cases were treated during the year as against 315 in the preceding year. About 90 per cent. of the total cases were treated at the Laboratory and the rest were shared by the aforesaid district institutions. Out of the total patients, 284 were fully treated and discharged, 55 had incomplete treatment and 18 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

257. Some of the medical officers of the grades of Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons were deputed to the Osmania General Hospital for post-graduate training and a few selected subordinate officers were given special training in plague and malaria works in the Hyderabad city under special officers. One Assistant Surgeon was deputed to the Medical College, Madras for a course of training in Public Health. An Assistant Surgeon of the Special Plague Department underwent a course of training in the school of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Calcutta and obtained a Diploma in Tropical Medicine. During the year, two Assistant Surgeons and one Sub-Assistant

Surgeon were granted study leave for further study in Great Britain. Study leave was also granted to 4 Sub-Assistant Surgeons for a course of training in Public Health at the Medical College, Madras. Two *Zabandani* examinations were held annually—one in the month of Ardibehest and another in Aban. At the first examination 3 out of 8 medical officers passed and 6 out of 18 officers were declared successful at the second examination. As usual, training classes for hospital nurses were held in the Osmania and Victoria Zenana hospitals. Training classes for compounders were conducted at the Osmania hospital, for midwives and *dhais* at the Victoria Zenana hospital and for vaccinators at the Vaccine Dépôt. Clinical instructions were given to medical students, lectures and demonstrations were given daily by the professors and lecturers in all departments of the Osmania Hospital. In order to improve the general efficiency of the department, district medical officers were appointed every year as house surgeons and physicians in the Osmania Hospital for a period of one year. During the year, 12 Assistant Surgeons and 25 Sub-Assistant Surgeons had the benefit of this arrangement.

258. The Mental Asylum for treating mental cases was still attached to the Central Jail, Hyderabad. In order to construct an up-to-date mental hospital, the question of the acquisition of a site on the Uppal Road, a suburb of Hyderabad, was finally settled, and arrangements were being made to pay compensation for the land. It was expected that the new building would be started in the year 1342 F.

The year opened with 240 patients and 169 were admitted during the year, making a total of 409 against 364. Of the total patients, 26 were criminals (25 males and 1 female,) and 383 non-criminals (293 males and 90 females). 309 out of 409 patients suffered from acute and chronic mania and the rest from other causes such as melancholia, dementia, insanity, idiocy and imbecility. The result of treatment was 61 cured, 35 entrusted to relatives, 24 died and 289 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Tubercular patients were treated in the suburban out-patient clinic, Osmania Hospital and Isolation hospital. Altogether 513 out-patients were under treatment at the Suburban dispensary clinic. Out of 147 patients treated at the Osmania Hospital, 33 were transferred to the Isolation Hospital, 39 relieved, 32 improved and went home, 11 died, 9 discharged otherwise and 23 remained under treatment at the end of 1341 F. Tubercular cases treated at the Isolation hospital numbered 292: 81 cured and improved, 68 died, 91 relieved, 41 discharged and 11 remained under treatment at the close of 1341 F.

As in the preceding year, the Leper Home and Hospital, Dichpalli (a mission institution) was in charge of the Reverend George M. Kerr as its Superintendent, Dr. Mrs. Kerr and Dr. John Lowe being in medical charge. The total number of patients treated during the year was 782. 134 patients left voluntarily and 179 patients were discharged "disease arrested." Something like 335 applicants were refused admission, mostly for lack of accommodation and partly because they were not suitable for treatment. The importance of the institution was being widely and perceptibly felt. Besides Ditchpally, treatment was available at other centres such as Karwan Leper Clinic, Dhulpet and Nizamabad Leper Clinic where 193 and 67 new patients were treated respectively. Sixty-six members of the civil medical service were trained at the Ditchpally Institution in the diagnosis and treatment of the disease. These trained officers were equipped and encouraged to undertake leprosy treatment as part of their routine duty or as a special work. The institution held two courses during the year for the training of doctors and students, the total number thus trained being 12. A beautiful women's ward, a ward for private patients as well as several houses for men patients were completed. The Victoria Treatment Hospital was furnished, the addition of the spacious laboratory with other rooms being a great acquisition to the institution. Moreover, several hundreds of yards of

wall was built by the roadside in front of the Leper Home with two gate-ways.

259. During the year, 1,246 cases were investigated as against 1,059 in 1340 F., showing an increase of 17·6 per cent. The total number of articles examined was 2,992 against 2,706 indicating an increase of 10·4 per cent. Out of the articles examined, 1,661 related to the medico-legal section and 339 of them were connected with human poisoning. Besides, anti-rabic treatment was given to 307 persons as against 256 in 1340 F.

Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory.

260. The expenditure incurred on the Medical Department was Rs. 17,21,410 as compared with Rs. 14,67,576 (revised) indicating an increase of Rs. 2,53,834. Of this sum, Rs. 13,28,728 were spent on establishment and contingencies, Rs. 2,05,132 on the Medical Stores, Rs. 20,609 on the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory, Rs. 69,610 on grants-in-aid to other dispensaries and Rs. 97,331 on scholarships for studies.

Cost.

SECTION III.

Unani and Ayurvedic Department

261. There were 29 *Unani* and *Ayurvedic* dispensaries at the capital—10 Government and 19 aided including one exclusively intended for women. More than 12 lakhs patients were treated in these institutions. Besides, there were *Unani* dispensaries in the districts subsidised by the Local Boards. The construction of a grand building for housing the *Sadar Shafa Khana, Nizamia*, close to *Charminar*, was nearing completion.

Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries.

262. The *Unani* Medical School consisted of two branches, a Persian and an Arabic, the strength of the former being 117 and that of the latter 39. The school held, as usual, quarterly, half-yearly and annual examinations; 18 out of 24 students who had appeared for the examination, were declared successful. Deserving students were granted scholarships.

Unani Medical School.

263. The total expenditure on the *Unani* Medical Department amounted to Rs. 1,54,226 as compared with Rs. 1,49,023, indicating an increase of Rs. 5,203. The Local Board contributed Rs. 19,269 towards the year's expenditure.

Cost.

264. The total amount spent on public health (including *Unani & Ayurvedic* dispensaries) and sanitation was Rs. 21,37,747 as compared with Rs. 20,50,406 in 1340 Fasli.

Total expenditure.

CHAPTER VI.

Instruction.

SECTION I.

Education.

265. Mr. Khan Fazal Mohammad Khan continued as the Director of
Control. Public Instruction throughout the year 1341 F.

266. The department was further strengthened by the appointment
Staff. of 94 teachers possessing different qualifications.

267. An increase was noticed in the total number of public institutions
General Statistics. and in the scholars reading in them. The former
rose from 4,285 to 4,510 and the latter from 2,99,963
to 3,15,487 representing a net increase of 225 schools and 15,524 scholars.
Private institutions in the dominion were further reduced from 1,049 in
1340 F. to 1,046 but their total strength increased from 29,277 to 29,720,
showing an increase of 443 scholars. Both the private and the public insti-
tutions combined showed an increase of 222 and numbered 5,556, while their
combined strength increased by 15,967 to 3,45,207 compared with 3,29,240
in 1340 F.

The aggregate expenditure on public instruction including the collegiate
education increased from Rs. 98,39,913 in 1340 F. to Rs. 1,06,91,051 in 1341 F.
which indicated a rise of Rs. 8,51,138 or 8·6 per cent. The increase was due
to the disbursement of salaries for Aban, 1341 F. in advance having been
included in the expenditure for 41 F.

The reorganisation of the *Osmania* Collegiate High Schools of Warangal
and Gulbarga was brought in force during the year. The number of
High Schools remained the same as in the preceding year but there
was an increase of 5 Middle Schools, 219 Primary Schools and one Special
School. A Model Primary School was started in the city of Hyderabad
under an English lady as its Head-mistress, wherein arrangement was
made to train children according to the most up-to-date methods. The
total direct expenditure on collegiate education amounted to Rs. 10,85,058
as against Rs. 10,24,182, that on High Schools to Rs. 16,07,794 as
against Rs. 14,24,482, that on Middle Schools to Rs. 11,68,955 as against
Rs. 10,24,913 and that on primary education to Rs. 23,74,475 as against
Rs. 22,77,421.

Arrangements were made for vocational instruction in a good number of
High, Middle and Primary Schools, for which the necessary equipment had
been provided. The number of the Adult Schools in the dominion was
32 as against 52 in the preceding year. Physical education was made com-
pulsory in all the schools and qualified and efficient drill masters were appointed
to meet the demand of the various institutions in this direction. The
College for Physical Education was working satisfactorily and there were
ten teachers under training during the year under report.

A sum of Rs. 6,95,717 was spent on the construction of school and college
buildings. During 1341 F., 6 buildings for Primary Schools, 3 for Middle
Schools and one office building for the District Inspector of Schools, were
completed by the Public Works Department and handed over to the depart-
ment. Sanction was also given for the construction of 11 buildings for Pri-
mary Schools from the savings of the Local Funds.

The different agencies maintaining the institutions and the number of
the latter for boys and girls with their respective strength and their

classification according to their various grades showing the number of pupils at every stage were indicated as stated hereunder :—

Public and Private Schools maintained by various agencies.

Agency	SCHOOLS FOR BOYS						SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS						TOTAL						VARIATION	
	1840 F.			1841 F.			1840 F.			1841 F.			1840 F.			1841 F.				
	Schools	Scholars		Schools	Scholars		Schools	Scholars		Schools	Scholars		Schools	Scholars		Schools	Scholars		Schools	Scholars
Government ..	758	1,19,886		776	1,23,728		343	26,024		389	27,080		1,101	1,45,860		1,115	1,50,758		14	+ 5,898
Sarf-i-Khas ..	126	18,409		140	18,988		7	812		7	845		188	14,221		147	14,828		14	+ 607
Local Funds ..	1,002	58,463		1,142	56,320		40	1,569		51	2,051		1,042	55,032		1,198	58,371		151	+ 8,889
Experimental ..	1,008	82,676		998	82,522		11	824		13	387		1,019	83,000		1,006	82,909		13	- 91
Aided ..	519	27,476		548	29,709		264	12,565		266	12,655		783	40,041		814	42,864		31	+ 2,323
Unaided recognised ..	185	10,084		215	13,925		22	2,275		20	2,332		207	12,309		235	16,257		28	+ 3,948
Total Public Schools ..	3,598	2,56,894		3,814	2,70,187		687	43,569		696	45,300		4,285	2,99,968		4,510	3,15,487		225	+ 15,524
Private Schools ..	1,045	28,945		1,043	29,460		4	382		3	260		1,049	29,277		1,046	29,720		3	+ 443
Grand Total ..	4,643	2,85,839		4,857	2,99,647		691	43,901		699	45,560		5,334	3,29,240		5,556	3,45,207		222	+ 15,967

(B) *Classification of institutions according to the grade.*

Grade	1840 F.		1841 F.		VARIATION	
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars
Colleges	10	1,219	10	1,400	..	+ 181
English High Schools ..	28	8,684	28	8,914	..	+ 280
Osmania High Schools ..	21	8,447	21	9,613	..	+ 1,166
Combined High Schools ..	6	4,156	6	4,500	..	+ 344
Middle Schools	128	80,844	128	88,799	+ 5	+ 3,455
Primary Schools ..	4,041	2,42,422	4,260	2,52,182	+ 219	+ 9,710
Special Schools ..	61	4,741	62	5,129	+ 1	+ 388
Total ..	4,285	2,99,968	4,510	3,15,487	+ 225	+ 15,524

(C) *Boys and Girls in different stages of instruction.*

Grade	1840 F.		1841 F.		VARIATION	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Colleges	1,206	13	1,379	21	+ 173	+ 8
High Schools	5,017	274	5,907	282	+ 890	— 42
Middle Schools	12,061	649	13,070	624	+ 1,009	— 25
Primary Schools ..	2,29,182	46,870	2,40,567	48,558	+ 11,485	+ 1,688
Special Schools ..	3,864	877	4,124	1,005	+ 260	— 128
Total ..	2,51,280	48,688	2,65,047	50,440	+ 13,767	+ 1,757

Of the 4,510 public institutions 3,814 schools were for boys and 696 were intended for girls, their respective strengths being 2,70,187 and 45,300. Compared with the figures of the preceding year, schools for boys increased by 216 with an addition of 13,793 pupils and those for girls increased by 9 with an addition of 1,731 pupils. As to the private institutions there was a fall in the schools for boys but there was a rise in the total strength of pupils. The former declined from 1,045 to 1,043 and the latter rose from 28,945 to 29,460. The schools for girls also met with the same fate being reduced from 4 to 3.

Out of the public institutions, 1,115 were maintained by the Government, 147 by the *Sarf-i-Khas* and 2,199 by the Local Boards. There were 814 aided and 235 unaided schools.

Classified according to the grades of instruction, there were 10 colleges, 50 High Schools, 128 Middle Schools, 4,260 Primary Schools and 62 Special Schools. All the grades showed an increase in their respective total strengths as compared with the figure of the preceding year. The percentages of scholars in the different stages of instruction were 0·4 (1,400) in colleges, 7·3 (28,027) in High Schools, 10·8 (88,799) in Middle Schools, 80·0 (2,52,182) in Primary Schools and 1·5 (5,129) in Special Schools, the figures bracketted representing individually the total number of scholars in every stage. It would be seen from the statement (C) that there was an increase in the total

of boys undergoing tuition in the different grades of instruction, while a fall in the strength of girls was noted in different grades of instruction except in colleges, primary schools and special schools which showed an increase.

The percentage of scholars under instruction to the population of school-going age calculated at 15 per cent. of the total population according to the census of 1931, was 15·9 as against 15·2 in 1940 F. Boys under instruction formed 27·9 per cent. and girls 4·3 per cent. of their respective populations of school going age as against 25·8 and 4·1 respectively in the preceding year. This meant an increase of 2·1 and 0·2 in the percentages of boys and girls respectively attending schools. There was, on the whole, an increase in the number of scholars in the different stages of training.

268. Compared with the preceding year the total expenditure on education increased by Rs. 8,51,138 or 8·6 per cent. to Rs. 1,06,91,051. Eighty-three per cent. of the total expenditure was met from the *Shahi* funds and the balance by the *Sarf-i-Khas*, Local Funds, the Aided and the Unaided agencies.

How this expenditure was apportioned out by the different agencies and the average cost worked out per student during every stage of instruction were as shown in the following tables marked D, E, F, and G.

(D) *Expenditure on education by various agencies.*

Agency	1940 F.		1941 F.		Variation
	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	
<i>Shahi</i>	80,67,070	82·1	88,99,013	88·2	+ 8,81,948
<i>Sarf-i-Khas</i>	2,05,215	2·1	2,00,088	1·9	— 5,182
Local Funds	4,61,855	4·7	4,51,287	4·2	— 10,618
Experimental	7,650	0·1	7,181	0·1	— 519
Aided	7,87,678	8·9	8,08,286	7·5	+ 15,618
Unaided Recognised	3,10,450	3·1	3,80,801	3·1	+ 19,851
Total	98,89,918	100·0	1,06,91,051	100·0	+ 8,51,138

(E) *Direct expenditure on different stages of instruction.*

Heads	1940 F.		1941 F.		Variation
	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	
College Education	10,24,182	10·4	10,85,058	10·1	+ 60,876
High Schools	14,24,482	14·5	16,07,794	15·0	+ 1,88,812
Middle Schools	10,24,918	10·4	11,68,955	10·9	+ 1,44,042
Primary Schools	22,77,421	28·2	28,74,475	22·2	+ 97,054
Special Schools	8,85,857	8·9	4,15,099	3·9	+ 29,742
Total	61,86,855	62·4	66,51,881	62·1	5,15,026

(F) Indirect expenditure on different items other than instruction (tuition).

Heads	1840 F.		1841 F.		Variation
	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	
University	3,48,210	8.6	3,18,585	2.9	— 34,675
Direction	1,64,772	1.7	1,68,859	1.5	+ 4,087
Inspection	3,51,211	8.6	3,40,704	3.2	— 10,507
Buildings	5,74,854	5.8	7,73,804	7.2	+ 1,98,950
Furniture	80,021	0.8	98,779	0.9	+ 18,758
Scholarships	5,81,688	5.4	4,90,440	4.6	— 1,41,198
Physical Education ..	1,01,085	1.0	1,11,806	1.0	+ 10,271
Libraries	1,13,196	1.1	1,67,584	1.5	+ 54,388
Boy Scouts	27,895	0.8	27,923	0.6	+ 528
Laboratories and educational appliances	1,27,214	1.8	2,52,709	2.4	+ 1,25,495
Miscellaneous	12,84,012	18.1	12,94,077	12.1	+ 10,065
Total	37,03,558	37.6	40,89,670	37.9	+ 3,86,112
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect expenditure) ..	98,39,913	100.0	1,06,91,051	100.0	+ 8,51,138

(G) Average cost per student during the different stages of instruction.

Agencies				1840 F.	1841 F.	Variation
Colleges .. ..	..	..	..	Rs. 668 7 11	Rs. 644 11 2	Rs. — 23 12 9
High Schools .. ..	..	..	..	46 4 9	50 11 5	+ 4 6 8
Middle Schools .. ..	..	..	..	31 0 1	32 2 9	+ 1 2 8
Primary Schools .. ..	..	..	..	10 5 0	10 10 5	+ 0 5 5

89.4 per cent. of the total expenditure or 95.56 lakhs was incurred from the public funds—88.98 lakhs or 83.2 per cent. by the Government and 6.58 lakhs or about 6.2 per cent. by the *Sarf-i-Khas* and Local Boards and only 11.34 lakhs or 10.6 per cent. by the private agencies. The direct expenditure (expenditure on tuition) amounted to Rs. 66.51 lakhs or 62.1 per cent. of the total expenditure and the indirect expenditure (expenses connected with the university, direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings and other items) totalled Rs. 40.40 lakhs or 37.9 per cent. of the aggregate expenditure. 35.7 per cent. (Rs. 23.74 lakhs) of the total direct expenditure was devoted to the maintenance of Primary Schools, 24.2 per cent. (Rs. 16.08 lakhs) to the High Schools, 17.6 per cent. (Rs. 11.69 lakhs) to Middle Schools, 16.3 per cent. (Rs. 10.85 lakhs) to Colleges and only 6.2 per cent. (Rs. 4.15 lakhs) to Special Schools, every figure bracketted indicating the actual direct expenditure of the item concerned.

Tuition fees collected by the different agencies showed a net increase of Rs. 44,910 and amounted to Rs. 4,39,785 in 1341 F. compared with Rs. 3,94,875 in 1340 F. Fee collections in the Government schools were credited to the Government in the Government treasuries, while those in private schools were utilised by the managers for their upkeep. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 78,288 as against Rs. 59,950 in the previous year.

Compared with the preceding year the average cost per student was reduced only in the colleges but it increased in the High Schools, Middle Schools and Primary Schools.

269. The total number of colleges in the dominion was 10—9 affiliated to the *Osmania* University (5 first grade and 4 second grade) and one first grade college, the Nizam College, affiliated to the Madras University. The total strength of these rose from 1,219 to 1,400 and the direct expenditure on them also increased from 10·24 lakhs to 10·85 lakhs.

The total strength of the colleges affiliated to the *Osmania* University was 1,095 as against 884 in 1340 F. Of these, 563 students were on the rolls of the University College. The strength of the *Nizam* College was 305 as against 335. The total expenditure on the *Osmania* University college was Rs. 7·57 lakhs and that on the *Nizam* College Rs. 2·15 lakhs, the corresponding figures of the previous year being Rs. 7·43 lakhs and Rs. 1·89 lakhs.

270. The total strength of the Arts and Science faculties of the *Osmania* University increased from 697 in 1340 F. to 885 in 1341 F. Of them, 475 were in the University College, 21 in the *Zenana* College and 389 in the Intermediate Colleges of Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Gulburga and Warangal.

The results of the different examinations in Arts and Science of the *Osmania* University were very satisfactory. The result of the M.A. degree was 4 out of 4 and that of the M.Sc. final was 2 out of 2. 48 out of 81 candidates passed the B.A. examination and 122 out of 198 passed the Intermediate Examination. Besides, 10 ex-students passed the B.A. and 39 ex-students passed the Intermediate Examination. Two college students passed the competitive examination for the H.C.S.

The research scholars of Kanarese, Marathi and Telugu submitted their theses which were sent for valuation. Research classes were started in Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Philosophy and two research scholarships were awarded during the year, one for English literature and the other for Theology. Besides these, two European Scholarships for medicine were granted during the year under report.

The results of the *Nizam* College in the different examinations of the Madras University were also satisfactory: 77 out of 151 or 50·3 per cent. were successful. 16 out of 36 qualified for the B. A. degree and 6 out of 12 for the B.Sc. degree; 18 candidates had appeared for B.Sc. part I and 81 for the Intermediate; 11 of the former and 42 of the latter were declared successful. For the B. A. Honours (Preliminary), 4 students had appeared and two were declared successful. In addition to these, 2 more students (College and Private) passed the B. A. Degree examination and 4 the B.Sc. degree examination. One passed in the B. Sc. Part I and one in B. A. Honours (Preliminary), and 13 passed in the Intermediate examination. It was gratifying to note that in the B. A. degree examination, 3 students secured a first class and 6 passed in the first class in the Intermediate Examination.

271. The number of students increased from 24 to 25. One student got through in M. A. Three candidates appeared for the B. A. degree and all of them passed. At the Intermediate examination 8 appeared and five passed. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 65,550 as against 64,980 in 1340 F. The cost per student to Government was Rs. 2,850.

272. The number of students rose from 49 to 63—32 in the LL.B. Final and 31 in LL.B. Previous. The results were satisfactory : 15 out of 32 candidates passed the LL.B. Final and 15 out of 24 passed the LL.B. Previous. Besides these, 3 ex-students were declared successful in the Final, and 5 in the Previous, LL.B. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 20,064 to Rs. 24,590. The cost per pupil worked out to Rs. 307-14-6.

273. The number of students increased from 57 to 60. The results were satisfactory. For the M. B., B. S. examination of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and the final year 10, 8, 3 and 11 candidates respectively had appeared and 5, 6, 1 and 7 respectively were declared successful. Out of 7 degree holders of M. B., B. S. this year, two were given European Scholarships and the rest were provided with posts in the Medical Department. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the college was Rs. 1,40,023 as against Rs. 1,20,028. The cost per pupil worked out to Rs. 1,553-4-10.

274. The total number of teachers under training in the B. T. class was 14 as against 12 in the preceding year. Of these, 9 were Government servants and 5 were private teachers. During the year, 10 candidates appeared for the B. T. examination and all of them were declared successful. In addition, 3 ex-students of the college took the Diploma in Education during the year. The expenditure on the college was Rs. 23,142 as against Rs. 20,142 in the previous year. The cost per pupil worked out to Rs. 1,793-14-7.

275. The strength of the college was 48 as against 45 in 1340 F.—18 in the 1st year, 20 in the 2nd year and 10 in the 3rd year. In the second University Final Examination 6 students passed out of nine and all of them were sent for practical training in the Public Works Department. The expenditure on the maintenance of the college amounted to Rs. 1,54,394 as against Rs. 1,20,859 in 1340 F. The cost per student to Government was Rs. 456-14-7.

276. Mr. Mohd. Enayatullah was in charge of the Bureau throughout the year 1341 F. except for three months when Mr. Farhat Ali, Principal of the Medical College, officiated for him. Altogether 55 books relating to different arts and sciences had been under translation. 17 books were completed during the year. The University press had on hand 80 books, of which 35 were completely printed and 28 were published during the year under report. The Terms Committee held 170 meetings in which 5,700 Urdu equivalents of technical terms were coined. The Book Depôt of the Bureau sold 3,468 books and realised Rs. 9,737-8-6.

277. During the year, the number of High Schools remained the same as in the preceding year, i.e., 50; but their total strength increased by 1,790 (23,027 against 21,237). English High Schools numbered 23, *Osmania* High Schools 21 and combined English and *Osmania* High Schools 6. Out of the 23 English High Schools, 17 prepared pupils for H. S. L. C. and the remaining for the Local Senior and Junior Cambridge Examinations. Altogether 857 candidates had appeared for the H. S. L. C., Examination and 436 or 50·8 per cent. were successful. 29 candidates had appeared for the Senior Cambridge and 34 for the Junior Cambridge Examinations ; 14 of the former and 19 of the latter were declared successful. 765 candidates had appeared for the *Osmania* Matriculation Examination, of whom 273 or 35·7 per cent. passed as compared with 31·8 per cent. in the preceding year. The total direct expenditure on High Schools increased from 14·2 lakhs to 16·08 lakhs.

The number of Middle Schools in the state was 128 as against 123 in 1340 F. Their total strength increased by 3,455 to 33,799 as compared with 30,344 in the preceding year. The above figure relating to Middle Schools included 19 schools for girls, the total strength of the latter being 2,716. During the year, 129 boys and 50 girls had appeared for the departmental

examination, of whom 46 and 9 respectively passed. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Middle Schools increased from Rs. 10·25 lakhs in 1340 F. to 11·69 lakhs in 1341 F., representing a rise of 1·44 lakhs.

278. There was an increase in the number of Primary Schools and in the total strength. The former rose from 4,041 to 4,260 and the latter from 2,42,422 to 2,52,132. These figures included 665 schools for girls whose strength was 39,624. Of the Primary Schools, 970 were maintained by the Government, 143 by the *Sarf-i-Khas*, 2,197 by the Local Board, 749 were aided and 201 unaided recognised schools. Compared with the previous year, there were net increases of 219 schools and 9,710 scholars. The average number of pupils per school during the year was 59·2 as against 59·9 in the previous year. No tuition fee was charged in the Government Schools. The expenditure incurred on primary schools was Rs. 23·74 lakhs as against Rs. 22·77 lakhs in the previous year, showing a rise of Rs. 97,054.

279. During the year under report, there were 696 schools of all grades for girls with a strength of 45,300 as against 687 schools and 43,569 scholars in 1340 F., indicating a net rise of 9 schools and an increase of 1,731 scholars. Of the above mentioned 696 institutions, one was a first grade college known as the Zenana College affiliated to the *Osmania* University, 6 were High Schools (2 Government 4 aided), 19 Middle Schools (8 Government, 4 aided and 7 recognised but unaided) and 665 Primary Schools (325 Government, 7 *Sarf-i-Khas*, 64 Local Fund, 257 aided and 12 unaided). There were 5 Special Schools: 3 Government, 1 aided and the other unaided. Besides, there were 3 private schools with a strength of 260 girls. The percentage of girls at schools to the total girl population of school-going age was 4·3 as against 4·1 in 1340 F.

The total expenditure incurred on the education of girls was Rs. 8,87,867 as against Rs. 8,05,108 in the previous year. The income from fees increased from Rs. 81,440 in 1340 F. to Rs. 87,840 in 1341 Fasli. From the Zenana College 2 girls had appeared for the B. A. and both were successful. Two girls had appeared for the Intermediate and both of them passed. 14 out of 34 candidates passed the H. S. L. C., Examination and 30 out of 44 passed the different Cambridge Examinations. Three had appeared for the *Osmania* Matriculation Examination and one passed. 50 candidates had appeared for the Departmental Middle School Examination and 307 for the Special Upper Primary Examination: 9 of the former and 127 of the latter were declared successful. In all 27 mistresses had appeared for the Special Primary Examination and 13 passed.

280. The number of training schools was the same as in the preceding year, i.e., 9. Of these, five institutions trained men teachers and 4 women teachers. The number of teachers under training was 327 against 340 in 1340 F. The Hyderabad Training School for men teachers produced satisfactory results. 8 Intermediate candidates had appeared for the Diploma Examination and all of them were declared successful. 20 candidates had appeared for the Teachers' Certificate and 18 passed in Theory and all of them passed in Practice. The other Normal Schools of men teachers at Aurangabad, Warangal, Gulburga and Medak also produced very satisfactory results at the Higher Elementary Teachers' Examination. The Hyderabad Training Schools for women teachers fared well at the Teacher's Certificate Examination. 6 candidates had appeared for the Upper Primary Teacher's Certificate and 5 were successful and were placed in the First Class. For the Lower Elementary Teacher's Certificate 15 had appeared and 7 passed. The results produced by the other training schools for women teachers at Secunderabad, Aurangabad and Warangal were not satisfactory. The total expenditure incurred on all the training schools amounted to Rs. 1,75,999 as compared with Rs. 1,51,811 showing a net increase of Rs. 24,188.

281. There was only one Aided Industrial School under the Educational Department as against 3 in 1340 F. The Nampally School had 106 students on its roll as against 112 in

1340 F, the vocations taught being carpentry, weaving, blacksmithy, coppersmithy, etc. The total expenditure incurred on this institution was Rs. 10,946 as against Rs. 15,649.

There were 52 institutions in which 24 useful vocations were taught, the most important of them being carpentry, printing, tailoring, sewing, cane-work, agriculture, spinning, hosiery and *Bidri*-work. Of these, 13 were High Schools, 34 Middle Schools and 5 Special Schools.

The *Osmania* Technical Institute was under the Mint Master. Its strength during the year under report was 309 as compared with 283 in the preceding year and the number of classes during the year was 13 as against 11 in 1340 F. During the session, a new course was opened in the institute entitled "The Engineering Trades Course." This course was designed to give elementary technical education to students of the artisan class who were deemed unsuitable to proceed to the advanced diploma courses. The first two classes opened during the year proved quite successful. The increase in the number of students may be attributed to the growing popularity of the Institute. At the annual examination 244 students had appeared, of whom 86 or 35.2 per cent. passed. Practical training was given in foundry, blacksmithy, fitting, machine shop, carpentry shop, welding section, fan fitting and electroplating departments as well as on the experimental seasoning kiln and on pressed aluminium ware. Students undergoing training in the Nizam's Electricity Department were doing work in the boiler house, power section, the fitting and testing and repairing sections. A detailed scheme of practical training of students of the diploma courses to be incorporated in the prospectus of the Institute was drafted. The second stone-built wing was completed and equipped for an engineering drawing office, chemistry and physics laboratories. A brick building was also completed for the classes of the Preparatory Course. During the year, the Government sanctioned a detailed scheme of wages to remunerate the students for work done during training, and also a revised scholarship scheme and a redistribution of the available funds to enable the students to complete the diploma courses without an undue financial strain. The total expenditure on the institution was Rs. 76,251 as against Rs. 80,451 in 1340 F. The cost per student worked out to Rs. 241-5-11.

282. The City College and the Chaderghat High School carried on the teaching of commercial subjects. 25 students were on the rolls of the classes as against 43. Only two students from the City College had appeared for the H. S. L. C. Examination with commercial subjects as their optionals and both passed. Six students from the Chaderghat High School had appeared in Book-keeping and all passed. The expenditure incurred on these classes amounted to Rs. 6,763 as against Rs. 8,578 in 1340 F.

283. This school which was previously under the control of the Public Works Department, now forms part of the Engineering College affiliated to the *Osmania* University and trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Service. Out of 52 candidates who had appeared for the Competitive Entrance Examination, 23 were admitted into the 1st year Subordinate Class. 6 students were successful out of 8 in the Final Subordinate Examination.

284. This class was under the direct control of the High Court. The number of students attending the lectures was 77 as against 89 in the preceding year. 47 candidates had appeared for the First Grade Pleader's Test, of whom 11 passed—3 in the First and 8 in the Second Class. Out of the 18 candidates who had appeared for the Second Grade Pleader's Test, only one passed in group II. 79 out of 605 candidates passed the Third Grade Pleader's Test. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,764 as against Rs. 10,757 in 1340 F. The fees recovered from the students amounted to Rs. 3,076 compared with Rs. 3,595 in 1340 F.

285. There were 8 schools in the military area with 715 scholars on their rolls. These were maintained by the Military Department and were of the primary grade. They followed the curriculum of the Educational Department and were inspected by the inspecting officers of the department. No fees were charged in them and the teaching work was carried out by the literate soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the different regiments. The total expenditure on these was Rs. 5,543 as against Rs. 5,133 in 1340 F.

(f) Schools in the Military Area.
286. During the year under report, there were 32 Adult Schools with a strength of 650 as against 52 with 944 scholars. The decrease was due to the abolition of 20 schools in Nanded and Warangal. These schools were held in the evening and no fees were charged.

(g) Adult Schools.
287. There were 18 Theological Schools in the dominion with 1,009 scholars as against the same number of schools with 1,022 scholars in the foregoing year. Out of these, 13 were Islamic Schools (3 Government and 10 Aided) and 5 were Aided Sanskrit ones. In all of them religious education was imparted along with secular education up to Standard IV. In the Nizamia School arrangements were made for Arabic education up to the *Kamil* Class and it received an annual grant of Rs. 30,000.

(h) Theological Schools.
288. The Orphanage worked under the supervision of a Committee, of which the Hon'ble the Resident was the president and Nawab Sir Nizam Jung Bahadur the Secretary. There were two sections in the Orphanage—the male and the female. The total strength was 210 as against 219 in the previous year; boys numbered 98 and girls 112. Vocational training was given to the children in different subjects, viz., weaving, cane-work, carpentry, tailoring, nursing, cooking, knitting, etc. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 23,832 in 1340 F. to Rs. 19,565 in 1340 F.

(i) Victoria Memorial Orphanage.
289. The College for Physical Education was started in 1340 F. and it remained in charge of Mr. F. Weber throughout the year 1341 F. The strength of the college was 10. The important practical subjects taught at it were gymnastics of various kinds, boxing, swimming, diving, and all kinds of outdoor games. The theoretical subjects were anatomy, physiology, hygiene, first aid, history of physical education, literature of physical education and other general subjects. The period of training extended over one year split into two terms. 19 candidates had appeared for the Final Examination and all of them passed. The total expenditure on the college amounted to Rs. 14,847 as against Rs. 11,303 in the preceding year.

Mr. S. M. Hadi, B.A., (Cantab.) continued as the Chief Inspector of Physical Education for schools throughout the year 1341 F. He inspected most of the High and Middle Schools at the capital, and 2 High and 6 Middle Schools in the districts. 14 appointments of drill masters were made during the year. With a view to stimulating interest among the boys for physical exercise, 10 sets of gramophone records were ordered during the year. The Chief Inspector organised a mass drill display in the city in which 500 students from 9 schools participated. The total expenditure incurred on this head was Rs. 1,11,306 as against Rs. 1,01,035 in 1340 F.

As before, the Hyderabad Athletic Association carried out a programme of tournaments and sports successfully and creditably.

290. Mr. S. M. Hadi, B.A., (Cantab.) continued as the Organising Commissioner of Boy Scouts throughout the year under report. It was gratifying to observe that there had been a satisfactory increase in the number of scouts and troops. 10 new troops were registered, making a total of 73—31 in the Hyderabad city and 42 in the districts with 1,778 scouts, rovers and scouters as against 63 troops and 1,758 scouters. A vigorous and useful programme of intertroop

camp fire and fancy dress competition was held under the presidentship of Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur who gave away the prizes to the winners. A scout rally of all the troops was held in connection with the birthday of His Exalted Highness the Nizam. The scouts rendered splendid service on several public occasions such as *Urs* and *Jatras*, Exhibitions, etc. The Annual Training Camp for scouters was held at Aurangabad and a special camp was held at Golconda for the benefit of the students of the College. The total expenditure incurred on this movement was Rs. 27,923 as against Rs. 27,396 in 1340 F.

291. Altogether 814 schools were in receipt of grants-in-aid as against 781 in the previous year. The total expenditure on Grants-in-aid. this head increased from Rs. 3,97,390 to Rs. 4,57,732. Out of this, Rs. 2,72,460 were contributed by Government, Rs. 4,007 by the *Sarf-i-Khas* and Rs. 26,994 by the Local Fund. The balance of Rs. 1,54,271 represented the Imperial grants.

292. Under this head Rs. 6,95,697 were spent as against Rs. 5,18,363 indicating an increase of Rs. 1,77,334. Of this, Buildings and Repairs. Rs. 6,03,344 were spent on the construction of buildings for Government Schools and Colleges, Rs. 90,819 on schools maintained and aided by Local Boards and private agencies and Rs. 1,534 on the *Sarf-i-Khas* schools. Besides, Rs. 36,498 were spent on the Asafia Library and Rs. 78,106 on repairs to different schools.

293. There were in all 48 boarding houses in the State and Rs. 3,23,128 were spent on them as against Rs. 3,72,763. Out of Boarding Houses and Hostels. this sum, Rs. 1,55,174 were spent on the boarding houses attached to the Government Schools and Colleges and Rs. 1,67,954 on those attached to the recognised aided and unaided schools.

294. Five kinds of scholarships were awarded to the students of the State and they were classified into General, Special, Scholarships and Education Loans. Foreign, *Reyayati* and Merit scholarships. The total amount spent was Rs. 4,90,440 as against Rs. 5,31,638 (revised) in the preceding year. Of this, Rs. 4,69,149 were spent by the Government, Rs. 1,014 by the *Sarf-i-Khas*, Rs. 2,792 by the Local Fund and the balance of Rs. 17,485 was spent by the managers of recognised aided and unaided schools. Besides, educational loans aggregating Rs. 2,05,793 were granted to students as against Rs. 2,09,721 in the preceding year. The following comparative statement showed the details of expenditure incurred in 1340 F. and 1341 F.

	1340 F.	1341 F.
General Scholarships awarded to students studying in Colleges, High, Middle and Primary Schools	Rs. 1,18,092	Rs. 1,05,496
Special Scholarships awarded to teachers in the Normal Schools and to students of the Engineering, Industrial and Theological Schools	91,236	1,33,795
Foreign and Asiatic Scholarships	2,32,310	1,61,149
<i>Reyayati</i> Scholarships	60,000	60,000
Merit Scholarships	30,000	30,000
Total	5,31,638	4,90,440
Educational Loan	2,09,721	2,05,793
Grand Total	7,41,359	6,96,233

295. The total expenditure incurred on this head increased from Rs. 1,29,812 in 1340 F. to Rs. 1,67,534 in 1341 F. Libraries and Publications. Of this sum, Rs. 88,812 against Rs. 37,629 were spent on the *Asafia* Library, Rs. 44,367 on the libraries attached to Government schools and colleges, Rs. 24,210 on those attached to the different departments, which included the amount paid as subscriptions to different newspapers and magazines and Rs. 10,144 were spent on public libraries attached to recognised schools. During the year, 641 Persian, Arabic and Urdu books and 650 English books were added to the *Asafia* Library, bringing the total up to 32,631 of which 11,924 were English. Altogether 62,626 persons visited the library and consulted 61,045 books.

The Text Book Committee held one general meeting and 14 sub-committee meetings. Of the 227 books placed before the General Committee, 154 books were selected for prizes and libraries.

SECTION II.

LITERATURE AND PRESS.

296. Sanction was accorded to the opening of 16 new presses in the Publications. dominion as against 11 in the preceding year, the number of presses at the end of 1341 F. being 145. The total number of books published on different subjects was 559 as against 490 in 1340 F. The majority of them numbering 194 dealt with ethics and theology. Law ranked next with 66 publications to its credit. The next in order were poetry with 46, education with 44, novel and drama with 18, sanitation with 10, history with 9, culture with 6, biography with 5, science with 4, theosophy with 2 and medicine with 2; the rest were of a miscellaneous character.

The Translation Bureau of the *Osmania* University published 28 books on different arts and sciences against 27 in the preceding year. Two Arabic works on theology and ethics were published by the *Dairatul Marif* Press.

Classified according to different languages, 313 out of 559 publications were in Urdu, 101 were in Urdu and Arabic, 44 were in Telugu, 10 were in English, 26 each were in Hindi and Marathi, 6 each were in Marwadi, Urdu and English and Canarese, 4 each were in Urdu and Persian and Balabodhe 3 were in Persian, 2 were in Urdu and Hindi and one each was in Hindi and Sanskrit, Telugu and Hindi, Arabic and Persian, English and Urdu, English and Marathi, English, Urdu and Marathi, Urdu, Telugu and Sanskrit.

The number of books registered under the Copyright Act was 89, the corresponding figure for the preceding year being 18.

297. Licences were issued for the publication of 8 Journals against 7 in 1340 Fasli. Journalism.

SECTION III.

HYDERABAD CIVIL SERVICE CLASS.

298. The nomination of the candidates was, as usual, effected by a committee of five ex-officio members, viz., the Control. Finance member, the Revenue member, the Political member, the Chief Justice and the Director of Public Instruction and arrangements for the conduct of the examination and the classes were made by a Board of 4 ex-officio members comprising the Finance member, the Director of Public Instruction, the Principals of the Nizam and the Osmania University Colleges. Mr. Pickthall continued to work as the Superintendent of the Civil Service House and Mr. K. M. Ansari, H.C.S., as Secretary to the Civil Service Board and the Hyderabad Civil Service Selection Committee. The committee held five meetings and the Board held one meeting during the year.

299. Six selected candidates appeared at the Final examination held in Amerdad 1341 F. and four were declared successful, of whom 3 were assigned to the Revenue Department and one to the Judicial Department. Altogether 33 candidates appeared at the competitive examination held for the year and eight were selected in the order of merit. The class lectures commenced on the 1st Amerdad 1341 F.

300. The expenditure on the Civil Service Class amounted to Rs. 68,362 as against Rs. 86,769 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 1,745 was realised from the fees for the competitive examination.

CHAPTER VII.

FINANCE.

SECTION I.

Government Income and Expenditure.

301. Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, B.A. LL.D. continued to be in charge of the Finance Portfolio during 1341 F. and Nawab Fakhr Yar Jung Bahadur, B.A. continued as the Financial Secretary till the 11th of Farwardi 1342 F. when he proceeded on *Haj* leave and V.M. Datar Esq., B.A. acted as the Financial Secretary to the end of the year.

302. The total service receipts increased from 762·33 lakhs in 1340 F. to 813·82 lakhs in 1341 F. indicating a net rise of 51·49 lakhs, of which 41·87 lakhs were on account of the moiety of accumulated departmental savings lapsed to Government at the close of the triennium 1338-1340 F. and the balance was attributed to somewhat better agricultural conditions. The ordinary receipts increased only by 9·94 lakhs and amounted to 763·49 lakhs as compared with 753·55 lakhs in the preceding year. The extraordinary receipts swelled to 50·33 lakhs against 8·78 lakhs in 1340 F. and this large increase was the result of the departmental balances of the last triennium ending 1340 F. shown as receipts.

The service expenditure rose from 829·63 lakhs in 1340 F. to 875·10 lakhs in 1341 F., representing an increase of 45·47 lakhs. The ordinary expenditure amounted to 746·03 lakhs and the extraordinary expenditure to 129·07 lakhs, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 735·11 lakhs and 94·52 lakhs. Out of the extraordinary expenditure of 129·07 lakhs, 107·79 lakhs were met from past surpluses, 12·82 lakhs from interest and 8·46 lakhs from the Famine and the Industrial Reserves. The ordinary receipts (763·49 lakhs) returned a surplus of 17·46 lakhs over the ordinary expenditure (746·03 lakhs), while the ordinary and the extraordinary expenditure combined (875·10 lakhs) exceeded the total service receipts (813·82 lakhs) by 61·28 lakhs as against 67·30 lakhs in 1340 F. These figures no doubt indicated the effect of the world-wide economic depression on the State finances.

[Statement.]

303. The comparative figures under different heads of receipts in 1340 F. and 1341 F. and their rise and fall were as tabulated below :—

Heads of receipts	Actuals 1340 F.	Actuals 1341 F.	Difference + Increase — Decrease
<i>Ordinary.</i>			
1.—A. Land Revenue	800·85	809·25	+ 8·90
1.—B. Forest Revenue by Forest Officers	4·51	1·67	— 2·84
2. Forests	12·82	11·41	— 1·41
3. Customs	104·47	84·62	— 19·85
4.—A. Excise	145·72	154·00	+ 8·28
4.—B. Opium and <i>Ganja</i>	13·86	14·86	+ 1·00
5.—A. Stamps	18·24	19·96	+ 1·72
5.—B. Registration	2·89	3·19	+ ·30
6. Mines	2·56	2·98	+ ·42
7. Berar Rent	29·17	29·17	..
8.—A. Interest	51·98	51·12	— ·86
9. Mint	·15	·60	+ ·45
10. Paper Currency	17·55	16·27	— 1·28
11. Exchange	8·79	1·58	— 7·21
12. Post Office	10·95	11·21	+ ·26
32. Irrigation	·84	·88	+ ·04
38. Railways	29·96	45·24	+ 15·28
34. Electricity	·50	·15	— ·35
37. Telephone .. .. .	..	·02	+ ·02
41. Miscellaneous	4·29	5·81	+ 1·52
Total (ordinary)	758·55	768·49	+ 9·94
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			
Transfer from Famine Reserve	4·82	4·15	— ·67
Transfer from Industrial Reserve	8·96	4·81	— 4·15
Moistly-Departmental Balances credited to Government. .	..	41·87	+ 41·87
Total (extraordinary)	8·78	50·83	+ 42·05
Grand total	767·33	819·32	+ 51·99

304. The principal increases were under Land Revenue (8·90 lakhs), Excise (8·28 lakhs), Railways (15·28 lakhs), Opium and *Ganja* (1·00 lakhs), Stamps (1·72 lakhs) and Miscellaneous (1·52 lakhs), while the principal decreases were under Customs (19·85 lakhs), Forests (4·25 lakhs), Exchange (7·21 lakhs) and Paper Currency (1·28 lakhs).

305. The increase of 8·90 lakhs under “Land Revenue” was attributed to somewhat better seasonal conditions during the year under report. The introduction of the Madras System brought in an additional revenue of 8·28 lakhs under “Excise.” Compared with the preceding year, less transfers were made from the Railway Receipts to the Railway Purchase Reserve and hence the increased revenue under that head by 15·28 lakhs. Introduction of reforms in the tender system and increase in rates enhanced the income under “Opium and *Ganja*” from 13·86 lakhs to 14·86 lakhs. The increase of 1·72 lakhs under Stamps was attributed to a little improvement in the conditions of the ryots, leading them to secure legal amenities. The share of petrol cess received from the British Government (3·33 lakhs), set off by the decrease under deposits lapsed to Government, resulted in an increased revenue under “Miscellaneous” by 1·52 lakhs.

306. There was a considerable fall of 19·85 lakhs under “Customs” which was mostly due to the abnormal lowering in the prices of different commodities and partly

to the decrease in the volume of trade. The total forest revenue decreased from 17·33 lakhs in 1340 F. to 13·08 lakhs in 1341 F., indicating a net fall of 4·25 lakhs which was attributed partly to the abolition of grazing cess and partly to reduced realization under the head "Produce removed by the Department." Compared with the preceding year, less balances were deposited in the Imperial Bank under Paper Currency, which consequently returned a smaller income (16·27 lakhs against 17·55 lakhs). The slump in the cotton market restricted its free export and brought about a fall in the number of B.G. drafts on Bombay purchased during the year and in the profits realised in exchange. This contributed to a decrease of 2·21 lakhs under the head "Exchange."

307. The balances to the credit of the various departments at the close of 1340 F. amounted to 85·99 lakhs. The Departmental Balances. accretions and withdrawals during 1341 F. were 58·88 lakhs and 41·67 lakhs respectively, leaving a balance of 103·20 lakhs to the credit of the departments at the close of the year under report. Those departments that had more than 4 lakhs to their credit were those of Buildings and Communications (39·39 lakhs), Education (15·74 lakhs), Reserve for Reorganisation and Development (11·13 lakhs), Military (6·15 lakhs), Irrigation (5·02 lakhs), Medicine (4·17 lakhs) and Agriculture (4·12 lakhs). The balances of other departments varied between 1·93 lakhs and five thousands.

308. The total service expenditure for the year under report increased from 829·63 lakhs to 875·10 lakhs. The increase of 45·47 lakhs was shared by most of the major heads, specially by "Interest," "Expenses of Princes," "Excise" "Buildings and Communications," "Medicine" and "Education." Conspicuous decreases were noticed under the heads: Payments to H.E.H., Debt Redemption, General Administration and Courts. The comparative figures relating to the major heads of expenditure for 1340 and 1341 F. with their differences were as tabulated below:—

Heads of expenditure				Actuals 1340 F.	Actuals 1341 F.	Difference + Increase — Decrease
1.—A. Land Revenue	..	..	..	68·66	66·92	— 1·74
1.—B. Land Revenue Irrigation	..	..	..	9·22	7·28	— 1·94
2. Forests	..	..	..	8·79	9·19	+ ·40
3. Customs	..	..	..	22·16	28·29	+ 1·13
4.—A. Excise	..	..	..	26·85	35·97	+ 9·12
4.—B. Opium and <i>Ganja</i>	..	..	..	1·39	1·10	— ·29
5.—A. Stamps	..	..	..	1·77	1·15	— ·62
5.—B. Registration	..	..	..	1·55	1·72	+ ·17
6. Mines	..	..	..	·78	·76	+ ·08
8.—A. Interest	..	..	..	27·75	41·27	+ 13·52
8.—B. Debt Redemption	..	..	..	10·00	6·00	— 4·00
9. Mint	..	..	..	2·00	1·64	— ·36
10. Paper Currency	..	..	..	·84	·88	— ·51
11. Exchange	..	..	..	·58	·48	— ·10
12. Post Office	..	..	..	12·99	18·61	+ ·62
18. Payments to H. E. H.	..	..	..	56·88	51·95	— 4·88
18.—A. Tour expenses and Military Secretary to H.E.H.	..	..	..	·56	3·75	+ 3·19
18.—B. Expenses of Princes	..	..	..	9·97	20·82	+ 10·85
18.—C. Sahebzadas' Expenses	..	..	..	1·89	·65	— 1·24
14. General Administration	..	..	..	44·54	41·97	— 2·57
15. Political Charges	..	..	..	6·09	7·85	+ 1·26
16. Pensions	..	..	..	..	1·84	+ 1·84
17. Life Insurance	..	..	..	·40	·49	+ ·09
18. Mansabs	..	..	..	15·25	17·81	+ 2·06
19. Military	..	..	..	78·48	75·95	— 2·47
20. Courts	..	..	..	25·24	28·22	— 2·02
21. Jails	..	..	..	2·93	4·29	+ 1·36
22. Police	..	..	..	65·69	68·44	+ 2·75
23. Education	..	..	..	86·74	90·50	+ 3·76
24. Medicine	..	..	..	28·94	29·05	+ 5·11

Heads of expenditure					Actuals 1840 F.	Actuals 1841 F.	Difference + Increase — Decrease	
25.	Religious	..	..	..	18.28	18.89	+	.11
26.	Agriculture	..	..	..	9.20	7.29	—	1.91
27.	Veterinary	..	..	..	4.86	4.48	—	.48
28.	Co-operative	..	..	..	3.62	3.66	+	.04
29.	Miscellaneous and Minor Departments	..	..	..	3.40	1.50	—	1.90
30.	Municipality and Public Improvements	..	..	..	46.80	49.58	+	2.78
31.	Buildings and Communications	..	..	..	84.27	98.06	+	8.79
32.	Irrigation	..	..	..	15.02	12.26	—	2.76
33.	Railways	..	..	..	1.55	1.68	+	.13
34.	Electricity	..	..	..	.86	.21	—	.15
36.	Printing	..	..	..	.32	.78	+	.46
38.	Industrial	..	..	..	3.70	3.24	—	.46
38.—A.	Transfer from Industrial Reserve	..	..	..	3.96	4.81	+	.85
40.—A.	Famine	..	..	..	4.82	4.15	—	.67
40.—B.	Famine Insurance	..	..	..	15.00	15.00	..	..
41.—A.	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	11.14	12.77	+	1.63
Grand total					829.68	875.10	+	45.47

309. The principal increases were under Interest (13.52 lakhs), Expenses of Princes (10.85 lakhs), Excise (9.12 lakhs), Buildings and Communications (8.79 lakhs), Education (3.76 lakhs), Medicine (5.11 lakhs), Tour expenses and Military Secretary to H.E.H. (3.19 lakhs), and the principal decreases were under Payments to H.E.H. (4.38 lakhs), Debt Redemption (4.00 lakhs), General Administration (2.57 lakhs), Irrigation (2.76 lakhs) and Courts (2.02 lakhs).

310. Government paid interest on a new loan of 398.43 lakhs raised in 1841 F. at 5½ per cent. per annum and on amounts received under "Fixed Deposits" which resulted in an increase of 13.52 lakhs under "Interest." The celebration of the Princes' marriages and their tour in Europe contributed to an enhanced expenditure under the head "Expenses of Princes" from 9.97 lakhs in 1840 F. to 20.82 lakhs in 1841 F. The payment of 8.10 lakhs to the Cantonment authorities and excess expenditure of Rs. 40,000 on the District and Balda Staffs and of Rs. 74,000 under compensation tended to raise the total expenditure under "Excise" from 26.85 lakhs in 1840 F. to 35.97 lakhs in 1841 F.

The opening of new roads for traffic in the dominion, the construction of buildings for the different government departments, and additions and alterations made to Bella Vesta, Hill Fort, etc., raised the total expenditure under "Buildings and communications" by 8.79 lakhs. An excess of 3.76 lakhs under "Education" was due to the opening of new primary schools, the grant of *riyati* scholarships to deserving students, donations and subscriptions to private institutions and to the additional expenditure incurred on buildings, University Education and Secondary schools. The increase of 5.11 lakhs under "Medical" was chiefly attributed to the construction of hospitals and dispensaries for some of the district and *taluk* headquarters and additions and alterations to the existing buildings. As compared with the preceding year, an additional amount of 3.19 lakhs was spent in 1841 F. under the major head "Tour Expenses and Military Secretary to H.E.H."

311. Less amount was spent on royal buildings and hence a fall of 4.38 lakhs under the head "Payments to H.E.H." A decrease of 4 lakhs under "Debt Redemption" was due to the reduction of the annual grant of 10 lakhs to 6 lakhs as the long term loan of 1827 F., payable in 1841 F., had been redeemed. Decreases in expenditure were indicated under other sub-heads *viz.*, *Sadr-ul-Mohams*, Secretariats, Accounts, Audit and Treasuries, Census, Statistics

and Civil Service Class. These tended to reduce the total expenditure of the major head "General Administration." The total amount spent under the head "Irrigation" was 12.26 lakhs compared with 15.02 lakhs in 1340 F. The decrease of 2.76 lakhs was attributed to the fact that the department could not spend on works as much budget allotment in 1341 F. as it did in 1340 F. Compared with the preceding year, less expenditure was incurred on buildings for civil and criminal courts during the year and hence a fall of 2.02 lakhs under "Courts."

312. The actual expenditure under capital heads was 116.89 lakhs as compared with 98.74 lakhs. The details were tabulated as under :—

Particulars	1340 Fasli	1341 Fasli	Difference
Irrigation	54.68	32.20	— 22.48
Railway Construction	41.52	70.84	+ 28.82
Railway Compensation for land .. .. .	.08	1.50	+ 1.47
Electricity (City)	1.98	5.65	+ 3.67
Electricity (Districts) .. .. .	.20	.29	+ .09
Workshops .. .. .	.04	.08	+ .01
Printing .. .. .	.11	6.69	+ 6.58
Telephone (City) .. .. .	.09	.25	+ .84
Telephone (Districts) .. .. .	.40	..	— .40
Total	98.74	116.89	+ 18.15

313. During the year, B.G. Rupees fifty lakhs were invested in Government of India 5½ per cent Loan from the balances of the Paper Currency and the Industrial Reserves. 18.00 lakhs were transferred to the Railway Purchase Reserve. Large deposits bearing interest were invested in the new O.S. Loan setting free the Government of India Securities allocated to these deposits. These were transferred to the Railway Purchase Reserve.

314. The Debt Head transactions showed receipts to the extent of 1,432.07 lakhs and disbursements amounting to 1,315.64 lakhs, resulting in a net increase of 116.43 lakhs.

315. The year opened with a cash balance of 327.76 lakhs as against 257.58 lakhs, indicating a rise of 70.18 lakhs. The excess of service expenditure over the revenue receipts was 61.28 lakhs against 67.30 lakhs. The balances taken over to the credit of the departments from the current grants were more than the departmental balances brought forward for expenditure by 17.21 lakhs. The incomings under Debt Heads exceeded the outgoings by 116.43 lakhs. The net capital expenditure and investments amounted to 116.89 lakhs and 18 lakhs respectively, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 98.74 lakhs and 33.84 lakhs. The year closed with a cash balance of 321.89 lakhs compared with 327.76 lakhs in 1340 F. The comparative financial position in 1340 F. and 1341 F. was exhibited as stated hereunder :—

[Statement.

Heads	RECEIPTS			Heads	EXPENDITURE		
	1840 F.	1841 F.	Difference		1840 F.	1841 F.	Difference
Service Heads ..	762·88	818·82	+ 51·49	Service Heads ..	829·68	875·10	+ 45·47
Departmental balances transferred for expenditure. ..	65·92	41·67	- 24·25	Departmental balances charged to Service grants ..	58·68	58·88	+ ·25
Investments ..	..	91·08	+ 91·08	Capital Expenditure ..	98·74	116·89	+ 18·15
Debt Heads ..	848·58	1,482·07	+ 588·49	Investments ..	38·84	18·00	- 15·84
				Debt Heads ..	580·61	1,315·64	+ 734·88
Total ..	1,871·83	2,878·84	+ 706·81	Total ..	1,601·65	2,384·51	+ 782·86
Opening balance ..	257·58	327·76	+ 70·18	Closing Balance ..	327·76	321·89	- 5·87
Grand total ..	1,929·41	2,706·40	+ 776·99	Grand Total ..	1,929·41	2,706·40	+ 776·99

316. Excluding the Mint Bullion balances and the Paper Currency Reserve of Rs. 10,24,54,523 about 32 per cent. of which was held in B.G. Securities of the face value of Rs. 3,24,97,600, the various other reserves in securities and cash stood at the end of 1841 F. as follows :—

Particulars	Securities Face Value in B.G. Rs.	Total value in O.S. Rs.	Cash in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.
Debt Redemption Reserve ..	1,05,76,400	1,23,39,188	21,000	1,28,60,188
Famine Reserve ..	1,68,57,000	1,96,66,500	6,25,000	2,02,91,500
Industrial Reserve ..	61,71,000	71,99,500	64,000	72,63,500
Do Deccan Glass Works ..	..	30,000	..	30,000
Do Tobacco Company shares ..	..	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
O. S. Stabilization Reserve ..	3,01,80,000	3,52,10,000	6,48,000	3,58,58,000
Deposit Reserve ..	79,94,200	98,26,567	..	98,26,567
Total ..	7,17,78,600	8,38,71,700	13,58,000	8,52,24,700

317. The total Government Debt at the end of 1841 F. stood at Rs. 6,16,23,744.

SECTION II.

Mint.

318. The Mint continued to be under the control of Mr. R. L. Gamlen O.B.E., M.I.E.E., except for a period of one month and 14 days from 1st Azar to 15th Dai when he was on leave. During his absence, Mr. P. B. Chenoy his General Assistant officiated for him.

319. No silver coins were minted during the year 1341 Fasli.

Silver Coinage.

320. During the year $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ th, $\frac{1}{8}$ th rupee coins of the total value of Rs. 60,000 were put into circulation.

Circulation.

821. Pure silver was not purchased. The mint held at the end of 1340 F. a balance of 10,78,809·9 tolas of silver (solid and refined silver 89,451·9 and standard silver 10,39,358) and coined silver to the value of Rs. 2,46,000. The amount of silver got from H.S. and defective M.S. coins withdrawn from circulation including silver seals and counterfeit coins received from the various departments, weighed in all 1,07,168·4 O.S. tolas. Excluding operative losses, the balance of silver held at the end of 1341 F. was as follows :—

	Tolas.
Solid and refined silver	89,403·9
Standard silver	11,46,663·0
Small silver coins to the value of ..	Rs. 1,86,000·0

During the year, only 7 standard musters were assayed and their fineness, which varied between 816·3 to 817·1 per *mille*, yielded an average fineness of 816·6.

822. No bronze coins were minted. Nickel tokens (one anna) were coined of the face value of Rs. 1,10,500. Nickel coins of the value of Rs. 54,000 were put into circulation.

823. Copper, tin and zinc were not purchased. The balances of nickel, bronze, copper, tin and zinc held at the end of the year 1341 F. were :—

Particulars	O.S. Tolas.
Pure nickel	11,58,600·0
Standard nickel ingot and scissel, etc. ..	1,98,573·0
Pho copper	9,957·3
Aluminium bronze	19,641·6
Copper	7,31,071·0
Bronze	2,63,600·0
Tin	2,11,762·0
Zinc	66,345·9
Bronze and nickel coins to the value of ..	Rs. 3,70,700

824. During the year, pure gold weighing 1,057·34 O.S. tolas were purchased at a cost of Rs. 33,884.

Gold is not a legal tender in the State. Coins were, however, struck and issued to meet ceremonial and ornamental demands, the Mint charging a small sum as seigniorage. During the year under report, only full *Ashrafs* were struck and those of different denominations issued were as tabulated below :—

Particulars	Balance at the end of 1340 F.	Coins struck in 1341 F.	Coins issued in 1341 F.	Balance at the end of 1341 F.
Full <i>Ashrafs</i>	540	1,211	1,379	372
Half do	470	..	117	853
Quarter do	1,445	..	176	1,269
One-eighth do	1,642	..	752	890
Total	4,097	1,211	2,424	2,884

The sum realised as seigniorage was Rs. 11,843-3-6 and the loss incurred in minting gold coins was 1·49 O.S. tolas. Two standard gold musters were assayed, the fineness being 908·8 and 908·9 respectively. Counterfeit coins received during the year were Rs. 42-3-1 :—B.G. Rs. 4-3-1, M.S. Rs. 18-0-0 and O.S. Rs. 20-0-0.

325. The total cost of the department was Rs. 1,44,206 as compared with Rs. 1,85,012 in the previous year.

Cost.

SECTION III.

Paper Currency.

326. Sir Akbar Hydari, Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur continued as the Head Commissioner and Mirza Nasrulla Khan as the Commissioner of Paper Currency throughout the year. Messrs. R. L. Gamlen, Hanumanth Rao and Cornelius acted as the Currency Officers.

327. Notes of the denominations of Rs. 5, 10, 100 and 1,000 were in circulation. Out of the recalled one rupee notes, only 2,771 remained in circulation. The gross circulation of notes increased by Rs. 5·90 lakhs or 0·5 per cent. and valued Rs. 1,093·38 lakhs at the end of 1341 F. as compared with Rs. 1,087·48 lakhs in 1340 Fasli. The values of notes of different denominations in circulation were tabulated thus :—

One Rupee Notes	.. 00·08 lakhs
Five Rupee Notes	.. 17·22 „
Ten Rupee Notes	.. 218·46 „
Hundred Rupee Notes	.. 358·79 „
Thousand Rupee Notes	.. 498·88 „

When compared with their respective values in the previous year, the five, ten, and hundred rupee notes registered an increase of 3·51, 26·27 and 9·01 per cent. respectively. A decrease in the value of 12·28 per cent. was noted only in the thousand rupee notes.

These figures showed that the thousand rupee notes held the highest comparative circulation, whereas the five rupee ones the lowest according to values. As regards the percentages of the different denominations to their total number, the ten and hundred rupee notes representing 74·3 per cent. and 12·2 per cent. respectively were more popular than the five and thousand rupee ones with 11·7 per cent. and 1·7 per cent. respectively.

The net or active circulation of notes, *i.e.*, excluding those held in Government treasuries and banks (198·47 lakhs) on the 30th Aban 1341 F. amounted to Rs. 894·91 lakhs as compared with 842·93 lakhs in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 51·98 lakhs but the average circulation for the year increased from 843·96 lakhs to 901·73 lakhs, indicating an increase of Rs. 57·77 lakhs. These figures indicated the growing popularity of notes in the dominion. Notes of the value of Rs. 62·85 lakhs were cancelled and claims to the extent of Rs. 5,195 were admitted in respect of mutilated and destroyed notes.

328. Currency chests of the nine district treasuries enumerated below gave the contents of the balance written against every one at the close of 1341 Fasli.

Currency chests.

[Statement.]

Districts				Notes	Coins	Total
Warangal	..	..	..	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
Nanded	..	..	..	5,87,000	8,74,000	14,61,000
Aurangabad	..	..	..	50,000	1,50,000	2,00,000
Karimnagar	..	..	..	..	8,00,000	8,00,000
Jalna	..	..	..	8,50,000	8,18,000	11,68,000
Parbhani	..	..	..	10,46,000	6,24,000	16,70,000
Raichur	..	..	..	1,50,000	1,50,000	8,00,000
Gulbarga	..	..	..	8,00,000	..	8,00,000
Osmanabad	..	..	..	..	8,00,000	8,00,000
Total				80,88,000	27,16,000	57,99,000

329. The total value of notes of every denomination in stock at the end of 1340 F., the values of notes received and issued during 1341 F. and the balance at the end of that year were as stated below :—

Denomination	Balance of stock on the 1st Azar 41 Fasli	New note forms received during the year	Issued during the year	Balance in stock at the close of the year
Thousand rupee notes ..	1,50,00,000	4,50,00,000	..	6,00,00,000
Hundred rupee notes ..	4,05,00,000	..	80,00,000	8,75,00,000
Ten rupee notes ..	1,64,25,000	..	57,00,000	1,07,25,000
Five rupee notes ..	22,05,000	..	8,50,000	18,55,000
Total ..	7,41,80,000	4,50,00,000	90,50,000	11,00,80,000

330. The addition made to the securities during the year was of the face value of Rs. 52,81,080. The composition of the Paper Currency Reserve at the close of 1340 F. and 1341 F. was as follows :—

[Statement.

Particulars	1340 F.	1341 F.
<i>Osmania Sicca</i> Rupees in Exchange Branch.	..	6,90,28,380
<i>Osmania Sicca</i> Rupees in Currency Chests.	7,78,27,227 $\frac{3}{4}$	27,16,000
<i>Osmania Sicca</i> Rupees in Central Bank of India	..	25,57,883
B.G. Coins in the Imperial Bank of India.	11,66,666 $\frac{3}{4}$ equivalent of B.G. Rupees 10,00,000/	..
Government of India Securities ..	2,97,54,552 $\frac{3}{4}$ equivalent to face value of B.G. Rupees 2,67,82,500	3,50,35,633 equivalent to face value of B.G. Rupees 3,24,97,600
Total. ..	10,87,48,447	10,93,87,896

The interest accruing from investments and currency balances in banks including miscellaneous receipts amounted to O. S. Rs. 16,26,983.

331. The total expenditure incurred on establishment, including pensions, contingencies and remittance charges was Rs. 24,945 as compared with Rs. 18,380 in 1340 F. The cost of note forms including freight was Rs. 8,559.

SECTION IV.

The State Insurance Fund.

332. The Fund was controlled by a Managing Committee of 9 ex-officio members. Mr. Dattatraya Vishnu Pisolker had been in charge of it up to 2nd Bahman 1341 F. when he was relieved of his duties and Mr. Dilsukh Ram, B.A. LL.B. took charge of it as the Secretary.

333. The number of subscribers at the end of 1341 F. was 30,831 as compared with 29,833 in 1340 F., indicating an increase of 998. In all 1,835 proposals were received and 1,679 policies of the face value of Rs. 9,46,123 were issued, yielding a premium income of Rs. 40,068 per annum and the rest were either registered or delayed owing to deductions or incomplete medical reports and carried forward to the next year. Altogether 584 refund cases were dealt with on account of death, maturity and surrender value amounting to Rs. 2,15,740.

334. The receipt and expenditure figures of the State Insurance Fund for 1341 F. were as tabulated hereunder :—

[Statement.

Receipts	Amount	Expenditure	Amount
Life Insurance Fund at the beginning of 1841 Fasli ..	61,99,497	Amount refunded as per cheques and <i>baruts</i> ..	2,08,828
Amount credited through Central Treasury ..	2,28,824	Amount refunded through Imperial Bank ..	11,918
Amount credited through Imperial Bank of India ..	6,594	Pension issued through District Treasuries ..	159
Amount credited through Mint Department ..	6,735	Pension issued through Central Treasury ..	866
Amount credited by <i>Chalans</i> into the Central Treasury ..	7,813	Amount debited as per book adjustment statements ..	276
Amount credited through District treasuries ..	2,65,862	Amount invested at 5 per cent.	59,14,999
Amount credited through Public Works Department ..	57,127	Amount invested at 6 per cent.	8,00,700
Amount credited through Postal Department ..	7,966	Closing balance ..	1,85,661
Amount credited through Customs Department ..	23,575		
Interest on investments made with Government ..	8,16,408		
Amount credited as per book adjustment statements ..	1,128		
Amount credited as per transfer entries ..	1,888		
Total ..	71,17,902	Total ..	71,17,902

335. The audit work entrusted to Sir S. B. Billimoria and Company, General. Incorporated Accountants, Bombay, was being done with the help of some temporary clerks.

336. The cost of the department was Rs. 48,510 as compared with Rs. 40,296 in 1840 Fasli. Cost.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION I.

Ecclesiastical Department.

337. Nawab Akhtar Yar Jung Bahadur Minayee continued as the Secretary during the year under report.

Control.

338. The expenditure incurred under the different heads in 1340 F. and 1341 F. were as tabulated hereunder :—

Expenditure.

Particulars	1340 F.	1341 F.
Cost of the Ecclesiastical Department including pensions	1,58,127	1,63,597
Mosques, Temples and Churches in the capital and districts	1,61,059	1,82,044
Religious schools—maintained and aided ..	1,77,362	1,67,685
Charges on account of <i>Haj</i> -pilgrims ..	28,550	54,254
<i>Yomias</i> , <i>mamuls</i> and <i>salenas</i>	2,96,293	3,11,156
Expenses in connection with festivals ..	79,404	72,940
Religious charities	2,79,872	2,82,641
Buildings	1,47,567	1,04,821
Total ..	13,28,234	13,39,138

339. Endowments both in the Hyderabad city and in the districts were registered to the total value of Rs. 1,67,790 yielding an annual income of Rs. 16,763.

Endowments.

340. Thirty-two new religious buildings were constructed and 147 were repaired during the year.

Buildings.

SECTION II.

Electricity Department.

A. City Electricity.

341. Mr. R. L. Gamlen, O.B.E., M. I. E. E. continued to be the Director of the department except for a period of one month and 14 days, from 1st Azar to 15th Dai 1341 F. when he went on leave and Mr. O. H. Browne, Assistant Director officiated for him.

Control.

342. The management of the Secunderabad Electricity supply remained with the department under the same conditions as in the year before. Eight miles and 715 yards of cable of various sizes costing Rs. 74,071 were laid, giving connection to 415 new consumers in Hyderabad. In Secunderabad 118 new consumers were connected.

Work done.

The number of main feeders remained the same as before, viz., 12 while the sub-stations increased from 60 to 66. The total number of consumers including current limiters in Hyderabad and Secunderabad was 7,405. In all 6,608 lights and 138 fans were connected during the year and they totalled 1,15,994 and 6,031 respectively to the end of 1341 F.

Power was supplied to 134 water pumps, 347 mills, 5 X-ray apparatus, 24 mortar mills, 4 ice factories, 23 cinemas, 154 refrigerators, 71 heaters, 34 motors for swinging fans and 174 motors for other works.

The total number of units sold during the year was 1,01,20,171 as against 90,89,334 in the previous year, indicating an increase of 10,30,837 and the price obtained per unit sold was reduced from 2·40 annas in 1340 F. to 2·32 annas in 1341 F. which was due to the improved sales position as well as the reduction of coal cost attributed entirely to the improved design of boilers.

343. The total amount realised from the sale of current (14·73 lakhs) and miscellaneous items (0·47 lakh) combined indicated a rise of Rs. 1·10 lakhs which represented a percentage increase of 7 on the realisation of the year 1340 F. Under expenditure, the only items that showed a fall were coal (Rs. 20,081 entirely attributed to the improved design of boilers) and special charges (Rs. 7,490), the other items that entailed an additional expenditure as compared with the figures of the preceding year being oil, waste, wages and repairs, distribution and management. Thus the total expenditure increased from Rs. 7·34 to 7·50 lakhs, giving an additional expenditure of only Rs. 16,000. The gross profit for the year was Rs. 7·70 lakhs or 9·7 per cent. on the total capital expenditure of Rs. 79·04 lakhs. The net profit after deducting the depreciation charges (Rs. 2·48 lakhs) was Rs. 5·22 lakhs, showing a percentage of 6·6 on the capital outlay as compared with 5·9 in the preceding year. The interest realised on the consumers' deposits in the Central Treasury totalled Rs. 9,744.

B. District Electricity.

344. Mr. K. Mahmood Hussain, M.A. (Cantab) M.Sc. Tripos, A.M.I.E.E., continued as the Special Engineer for the District Electricity (Public Works Department) during 1341 Fasli.

345. The three new mains, viz., Aurangabad to Paton *Darwaza*, Begampura to *Galli* Mullachi and *Chowk* Sub-station to Mullachi Bazar were extended during 1341 F. Owing to the world-wide trade depression there was a fall of 1,509 units consumed, the revenue realized being only Rs. 882. It was likely to double itself if the cantonment and the railway authorities applied for electrification for which negotiations had been pending. The Commerce and Industries Department had indented for electric installation at the Industrial School, Aurangabad and the Jail authorities had called for an estimate.

The department was entrusted with the pre-surveys of (i) the Kadium Hydro-electric scheme and (ii) the tubercular sanatorium at Damagundam near Vikarabad. The former survey was completed and an estimate amounting to Rs. 2·25 crores was under preparation. It was contemplated to supply energy to Jactial, Karimnagar, Warangal, Hyderabad, Nirmal, Bhaisa, Nanded, Parbhani and Hingoli when the water-fall was harnessed. The scheme was calculated to compare with the Pykara Hydro-electric scheme.

SECTION III.

Workshop Department.

346. Mr. R. L. Gamlen, O.B.E., M.I.E.E. was in charge of the Workshop Department during the year, except for three months from 22nd August 1931 when he went on leave and Mr. Beeching officiated for him. The latter after having availed himself of leave on Mr. Gamlen's return was occupied solely with the *Osmania* Central Technical Institute.

347. In addition to the work connected with the Mint and Electricity Departments, the workshop supplied articles to various other government departments and executed orders of the general public. The number of orders received in 1341 F. was 3,366 as against 3,571 in 1340 F. over and above the work done by way of repairs and maintenance.

The turnover for the year 1341 F. amounted to Rs. 3,57,649 as against Rs. 4,10,974 in the previous year, indicating a fall of Rs. 53,325. The total amount spent on maintenance and repairs to plant and machinery was Rs. 21,118 as against Rs. 20,275 during the foregoing year, which meant an increase of Rs. 843 and was set down to the age of most of the machines.

SECTION IV

Statistics.

348. Moulvi Gulam Ahmad Khan Saheb was in charge of the department throughout the year. Moulvi Mazhar Hussain Saheb, M.A., Director of Agriculture was attached to this department as a Special Officer. He was sent on deputation to Calcutta between 8th of Ardibehist 1341 F. and 30th Khurdad 1341 F. for the study of statistical methods. After his return, he disposed of statistics papers, consulting the Director only in important cases.

349. The report of the Cattle Census for the quinquennium ending 1340 F. together with the statistics was printed and published during the year under report. The compilation of the decennial census was completed and the drafting of the same was nearing completion.

350. Besides the usual functions to procure, arrange and publish facts regarding the agricultural, trade and industrial condition of the country, the department furnished exhaustive data to various public and private agencies with explanatory tables, charts, averages and lines or curves of trade. The usual publications of the department were:—season and crop reports, crop forecasts, agricultural statistics, trade statistics, retail prices statistics, wholesale prices, list of joint stock companies, large industrial establishments, list of gins at work, textile mills statistics, returns of cotton bales pressed, a monthly report during the south-west monsoon relating to agricultural and economic conditions for the information of the Government of India and an annual report of rainfall and crop prospects.

Besides these, trade statistics for 1340 F. supplied by the Customs Department were compiled and sent to the press for publication.

351. Sixty rain gauges were purchased in 1341 F. and arrangements made to keep them in the stations where they were wanting or the old gauges were found incomplete and defective.

352. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 32,570 against Rs. 21,871 in the preceding year.

SECTION V.

Archaeology.

353. Mr. G. Yazdani M.A., remained in charge of the department up to 20th Thir 1341 F. when he went to England to supervise the printing of the second volume of "AJANTA" and stayed there till the end of the year. During his absence Mr. Syed Yusuf, the Assistant Director, was in charge of the current work of the department.

On the recommendation of the Executive Council, His Exalted Highness was graciously pleased to sanction the Director's proposal for keeping him on special duty for a period of five years in order to publish in book form all archæological information scattered in different publications after re-arranging it according to subjects and also to bring to completion the remaining three volumes of his work on "AJANTA". Mr. Syed Yusuf, the Assistant Director, was in charge of the current work of the department.

354. The greater part of the year was spent by the Director in the survey of the Bidar monuments (for details vide Survey of the monuments. para. 340 of the State Report for 1340 F.) and in the collection of material and requisite information needed for his books on Ajanta and Bidar. The Assistant Director also toured in the Nalgonda, Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur districts for the exploration of ancient monuments and antiquities and to watch the progress of archæological works carried out during the year in these districts; he excavated at Raigir (Nalgonda district) two prehistoric graves-cairns in collaboration with Mr. K. de B. Codrington, Keeper of the Indian Section, Victoria and Albert Museum, London, and surveyed for the first time a mosque each at Dauranpalli and Karachur in the Yadgir and Shahpur *tahsils* of the Gulbarga district.

355. In the preceding report, an account was given of the discovery of some new frescoes in caves X and XVI at Ajanta and of the measures adopted for their clearance and preservation. The operations were further carried out and as a result of them the frescoes received a thorough scientific treatment. Among the constructive works carried out at Ajanta, the most important were (1) repairs to the passage between caves XX and XXI where new steps, a culvert and a parapet wall were constructed and (2) furnishing the lower storey of cave VI with one wooden door and two wooden windows fitted with expanded metal screen. While excavating the enclosure of the *Takht Mahal* in the Bidar Fort, a beautiful hall (dimensions 70'2" × 35'7") with two side apartments to its east measuring 31'3" × 31'3" and 31' × 22" respectively, having a long flight of steps (72' 8" in length) running along the whole length of the structure was disclosed. In addition to the *Takht Mahal* discoveries, the huge heap of debris over the subterranean chambers to the west of the *mahal* was cleared and while the clearance work was in progress an octagonal room with side apartments and halls were disclosed. To facilitate access to the various places of interest in the fort, a network of new roads had been constructed in virtue of which the visitor could motor down to any part of the fort with convenience. Besides, roads leading to the Baridi and Bahmani Tombs and the southern compound wall of the Madrasa Mahmud Gawan were constructed. The total amount spent on the conservation of the Bidar monuments was Rs. 10,272. Repairs to monuments in the districts of Gulbarga, Osmanabad, Aurangabad, Karimnagar and Hyderabad were carried out. Moreover, the land attached to the *Darushshafa* in Hyderabad was purchased. Altogether a sum of Rs. 49,866 was spent on the conservation of different monuments in the dominion: Rs. 26,398 on special repairs, Rs. 13,115 on maintenance and Rs. 10,353 on original works.

356. The inscriptions of Yadgir found in the previous year were published in the form of an article in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1929-30. One more inscription was found at Yadgir and its table was fixed on the entrance of Shah Ali Mirza's mosque and belonged to the reign of Ali Adil Shah of Bijapur (1557-1580 A.C.). It recorded the date of the erection of the mosque as 974 H. (1566 A.C.). In the mosque at Dauranpalli on the Yadgir-Shahapur Road, two Persian inscriptions of the year 978 H. (1570 A.C.) were copied and arrangements were being made to publish them with suitable notes in the ensuing number of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*.

357. During the year under report, 959 coins of all metals were acquired. They comprised 13 of gold, 80 of silver and 866 of copper. Of the 13 gold coins, 9 were presented by the Madras Museum and 1 by the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

These were South Indian *Fanams*. The remaining three, found in the Suryapet *taluk*, Nalgonda district as treasure trove, were Roman coins of special interest. One of these belonged to Claudius 41-54 A.D. and the others to Antonius 138-161 A.D.

Up to now coins of only one Qutb Shahi King, *viz.*, Abdullah Qutb Shah were known and all of them were of one type. But recently one more variety of Abdullah Qutb Shah and two varieties of another Qutb Shahi king, *viz.*, Mahammad Quli Qutb Shah, were discovered for the first time.

358. Many articles of great interest comprising MSS. specimens of calligraphy and painting, old arms and *Bidri* ware were acquired. A Persian manuscript representing *Nastaliq* script was in no way inferior to manuscripts scribed by the well-known calligraphist, Imad. It was written by *Faqir* 'Alauddin Muhammad of Herat, in 1049 A.H. for Shah Shuja at Daulatabad. Among arms and weapons some swords and *Katars* with very beautiful and artistic gold work were acquired. A new geological section was added to the museum and the exhibits that were stored in the Finance Office were removed to it. They were properly exhibited in one of the suites of rooms in the Town Hall allotted to the Museum. Two exhibitions were arranged in the Museum in order to arouse public interest in art :—(1) a Japanese Art Exhibition consisting of excellent paintings produced by the modern Japanese master artists and (2) another exhibition containing most accurate copies of the *Bidri* tile works, gold and water colour designs and inscriptions from Bidar monuments.

359. Among the publications of the department, besides the Annual Report, monographs on Shitab Khan of Warangal and the Gavimath and Palkigundu inscriptions of Asoka were worthy of special notice. The book on Bidar and the second part of "Ajanta" were almost ready and would be published shortly. The Director, in his capacity as Epigraphist to the Government of India, contributed three articles on the inscriptions of the Hyderabad State to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1931-1932.

360. During the year, the department prepared 107 negatives and 13 architectural plans relating to the monuments at Bidar, and also copied 9 colour subjects of Ellora for the Hyderabad museum. Besides, 5 coloured copies of the frescoes of Ajanta were prepared for the Hyderabad Residency and the Museum.

361. The total cost of the department amounted to Rs. 1,41,935 as against Rs. 1,90,527 in the preceding year : Rs. 71,304 on establishment, Rs. 20,765 on the maintenance of the Museum and Rs. 49,866 on conservation.

SECTION VI.

Government Central Press.

362. Mr. R. V. Pillai, Bar.-at-Law continued as the Superintendent, Government Central Press during 1341 F. with the exception of three different intervening periods during the course of the year when he had been to Bombay on deputation in connection with the purchase of the Indian Daily Mail Plant.

363. The period under report was "a landmark in the history of the Hyderabad Central Press because of the great expansion that took place in consequence of the acquisition of the Indian Daily Mail Press plant and the purchase of the most up-to-date machinery in the printing world." "The acquisition of the 'offset' machines, of the process plant and of the equipment of the "Indian Daily Mail" has brought the Press to a standard of which Hyderabad may well be proud and has provided Government with a most powerful

instrument for better administration." "With the acquisition of the Daily Mail machines the press has been brought up to a standard which may well compete with the best presses to be found in India." The total value of the Indian Daily Mail plant stood at Rs. 5,27,330.

"The year under report marked still further progress and the widening popularity of the *Osmania Nastaliq type*, the reputation of which may now be said to be established."

"Equally good progress had been made with the *Osmania Naskh* type and the Press was equipped with a series of founts equal in quality and design to the best type produced by the celebrated American Press in Egypt."

It was pointed out in the departmental report that as long as the Central Press continued on a commercial basis and was not treated as a service department in the manner of the government presses in British India, the outstanding receipts would go on swelling year after year.

An appreciable decrease in the overhead charges to be fixed for 1342 F. was noticed in all departments of the Press except the lithographic section.

The piece-rate system on the lines of the Government of India presses, which had been introduced into the Central Press continued to work satisfactorily, as this encouraged the workmen to turn out more work and increase their earnings.

The Forms Depots established in several district jails had proved most advantageous, as they not only did away with delay occasioned previously in fulfilling the requirements of the district offices by the Central Press but they also saved transit charges to an appreciable extent to the benefit of the indenting offices.

364. The cost of wages on productive work reached the total of Rs. 88,585 and the overhead costs amounted to Rs. 1,92,030 which totalled Rs. 2,80,615 as compared with Rs. 2,69,775 indicating an increase of Rs. 10,840. The net income of the press calculated on the overhead percentages for 1340 F. came to Rs. 1,03,168 against Rs. 83,142 in the preceding year. On deducting the value of outturn (Rs. 1,03,168) from the total expenditure of Rs. 2,80,615 the excess expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,77,447 which, when allocated to the various sections of the press in accordance with the late Mr. Jagadisan's system, worked out an average overhead cost of 172 for the year 1342 F. compared with 226 for 1341 F. or a fall of 54. It was gratifying to observe that with the exception of the hand litho. printing section a decrease in the overhead percentages was noted in all other branches of the press. As a result of the subsidy of a lakh of rupees given by the Finance Department to the press to indemnify it against recurring losses, the press was able to reduce the overhead percentages fixed for its various branches for 1342 F. by 40 per cent.

365. The opening book value of plant at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 2,43,188. New plant to the value of Rs. 62,347 was purchased during the year, bringing the total to Rs. 3,05,535. After deducting the depreciation charges of the old and new plant as well as the value of plant sold during the year, totalling Rs. 34,738 the net closing value of the existing plant at the end of 1341 F. was Rs. 2,70,797.

366. The cash receipts realised by the sale of registers, the *Jarida* and other miscellaneous work done for private bodies increased from Rs. 24,928 in 1340 F. to Rs. 47,693 in 1341 F. This large increase was mostly attributed to the work done in connection with the Round Table Conference.

367. The total outstandings at the end of 1340 F. was Rs. 2,90,000. During the year, book adjustments to the value of Rs. 2,04,100 were sent to the offices which brought the total to Rs. 4,94,100. Out of this, Rs. 1,86,355

were adjusted during the year. The balance of outstandings at the end of 1341 F. stood at Rs. 3,07,745.

368. The Audit Branch of the Central Press checked bills of private presses for work done by them for Government offices. During the year 92 such bills were received, the collective value of them being Rs. 53,513. The Press discounted Rs. 22,226 from them for overcharges and passed Rs. 31,287 as payable.

369. Most of the district jails had Form Depots. Standardized forms valued at Rs. 39,694 were printed in 1341 F. and Rs. 21,451 worth of forms left over from the year previous brought the value of forms to Rs. 61,145. The sale of forms in 1341 F. amounted to Rs. 33,546 including Rs. 16,584 worth of forms supplied to district jails. At the close of 1341 F. forms to the value of Rs. 27,599 remained in hand.

SECTION VII.

Stationery Depot.

370. Mr. R. V. Pillai, Bar.-at-Law, continued as the Superintendent of the Stationery Depot throughout the year except during the periods when he had been to Bombay in connection with the purchase of the Indian Daily Mail Plant. During his absence, Mr. Shaik Ahmed acted as the Superintendent. The present Stationery building was purchased for Rs. 15,284 from the Government Central Press. During the year, there was only one Stationery Committee meeting under the presidentship of the Financial Secretary, Nawab Fakr Yar Jung Bahadur.

371. The value of stock at the commencement of the year was Rs. 1,13,334. New stock to the value of Rs. 5,59,123 was purchased. Including articles worth Rs. 3,555 returned by the Government offices the total value of stock at the disposal of the depot was Rs. 6,76,012. As a result of the audit inspection of stock taking it rose to Rs. 7,32,861 on effecting the necessary adjustments for excess and shortage. The total value of issues in 1341 F. was Rs. 5,25,363 leaving a residual stock of the value of Rs. 2,07,498 at the end of 1341 F.

372. The total claims of contractors aggregated Rs. 5,61,515 out of which Rs. 5,53,780 were paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,735 to be liquidated in the following year.

373. The total outstandings including dues to be recovered from the Government offices on account of previous years amounted to Rs. 5,84,308. During the year Rs. 5,07,587 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 76,721 still outstanding.

374. The working capital of the depot remained the same as in the preceding year, viz., Rs. 1,50,000.

375. The total number of "no-stock" certificates issued by the depot in 1341 F. was 1,037 against 790 in 1340 F.

376. The total cost of the depot was Rs. 34,138 as compared with Rs. 30,791 in 1340 F. The overhead cost charged at 8½ per cent. during the first seven months of the year and at 6½ per cent. during the last five months on the net issues totalling Rs. 5,27,750 aggregated Rs. 39,164. After deducting working cost there remained a sum of Rs. 5,026 to the credit of the depot. Pilferages on consignments to districts amounted to Rs. 92 which was written off as against Rs. 49 in the preceding year.

SECTION VIII.

Nizamiah Observatory.

377. Mr. T. P. Bhaskeran, M.A., F.R.A.S. was in charge of the Observatory throughout the year.

Control.

378. The work carried out by the Observatory with regard to observations, reductions and occultations was satisfactory. In all 97 plates were taken: 64 in the regions of the old Potsdam zones 86° to 89° and 33 in the areas of the Hyderabad section, Dec. 17° and 18° . 35 plates were measured for the catalogue and 10 for the determination of proper motion by direct comparison with the measures of the earlier plates. The computation of standard co-ordinates of reference stars in zone 37° was completed. Twenty-two plates in the series taken in connection with the Eros observations (1931) were also measured and a start was made with the computations of standard co-ordinates of comparison stars from Professor Kopff's list. 1,188 visual estimates of brightness were obtained with the Grubb Telescope. Twenty-one phenomena of occultations of stars by the moon were observed—disappearance 15 and reappearance 6.

The Observatory, as usual, carried out its seismological and meteorological work. 94 earthquake shocks were registered by the seismographs. Good records were obtained of the Japan earthquake of 2nd November 1931 and of the Assam earthquake of August 14, 1932. Microseisms characteristic of the monsoon season were traceable on the records for 97 days. The readings of the principal phases of the seismograms to the end of 1930 December were, as usual, forwarded to the University of Oxford for incorporation in the International Seismological summary. Daily observations of air, temperature, humidity, wind velocity and rainfall were continued.

379. The replica process which seemed to be the more economical would be adopted for the printing of the volume dealing with measures of plates in zone $+39^{\circ}$. Considerable progress was made with the preparation of the MSS. of a part of Vol. VIII of the Hyderabad Astrographic Catalogue. Papers dealing with (1) period and light curve of α puppis by T. P. Bhaskeran J. O. and (2) Photographic measures of double stars in the Hyderabad Astrographic zone—1 were communicated for publication, and abstracts of papers relating to (A) a note on the magnitude scale of the Hyderabad Astrographic zones and (B) a description of the Blink Comparator of the Nizamiah Observatory were submitted to the Indian Science Congress, 1933.

380. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Observatory was Rs. 38,271 as compared with Rs. 34,144. in 1940 F.

Cost.

SECTION IX.

Geological Survey Department.

381. Captain L. Munn O.B.E., was in charge of the department throughout the year.

Control.

382. The activities of the department were directed on the same lines as in previous years and satisfactory progress has been made in all branches of its work. The geological survey of Raichur district up to 77° Longitude was completed and the Dharwar rocks have been particularly studied.

The summer water-level survey conducted last year resulted in a report which was published as an Appendix to the Annual Report of the Well Sinking Department for 1940 Fasli. The conclusions are so clearly laid out in a Paper "Underground Water Resources of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State" which will be published as Volume II, Part II of the Journal Hyderabad Geological Survey.

As the activities of the Well Sinking Department will shortly be directed within the Trappean areas, it was found necessary to direct the attention of this department to the problem of water-finding in that area. The Special Officer formulated a possibility of locating aquifers in the basaltic traps of Osmanabad and Gulbarga districts and the data collected in that area during this field season proved that such a correlation was a practical possibility.

The department continued to direct its attention to the following enquiries and gave technical advice to the other departments concerned.

The Special Officer gave his opinion on the proposed site selected for trial pits at Kothagudium Colliery and devised forms for checking the monthly reports from the Collieries.

The question of salt and salinity of this area has been studied in detail and well sinking has been greatly facilitated by the knowledge thus acquired. As the Commerce and Industries Department took up the Salt Survey on its chemical and commercial aspects, all necessary help was given to facilitate that work, and a revised report on the geological aspect of the question is under preparation. Experiments on a big scale on the "Stack Evaporation of Brine" were conducted during the year and the report is under preparation. This was undertaken with the object of improving the existing crude and slow method of local salt manufacture.

Further enquiries were directed to the question of soil in connection with Tungabhadra and Kistna projects and the attention of the Public Works Department and the Agricultural Department was particularly drawn to the dangers of salinity in the Raichur Doab and to the possible complications which may arise when heavy irrigation is introduced.

On behalf of Public Works Department, the proposed Dam sites across the Kistna, near Chitapur, and Tungabhadra, near Munirabad were geologically examined and the reports forwarded to the department concerned.

The main geological survey report, along with all the above mentioned reports, will form Volume II, Part I of the departmental Journal.

At the request of the Special Engineer District Water Works, the attention of the Special Officer was directed towards the Water Supply Scheme of Raichur, Osmanabad and Tuljapur.

A geological survey of the Dharwarian rocks, containing gold bearing quartz, has been completed, and the old workings, as far as possible, located. An aerial survey of these lands has been suggested which may disclose many old workings. The attention of the department is now being directed to open out certain prospects hitherto unknown.

The department was invited to participate in the Science Congress Sessions held at Bangalore in January 1932, and the Officer took part in the deliberations. At the request of the Archaeological Section, the Special Officer exhibited some of the photos of his interesting archaeological discoveries, in the Raichur Doab.

383. The total amount spent on the maintenance of the department was Rs. 48,217 as compared with Rs. 41,449 in 1940 F.

Cost.

SECTION X.

Census.

384. Mr. Ghulam Ahmed Khan continued to hold the office of Census Commissioner, and Messrs. Abu Muhammad and R. Thomas continued as Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner respectively.

Control.

385. The sorting of slips was well advanced, and the work of compilation of the Imperial and subsidiary tables was commenced early in the year. The tables were forwarded from time to time to the Census Commissioner for India for approval, and on their return, to the press.

The drafting of the report was taken in hand side by side with the tables, and nine out of twelve chapters of the report and three special notes were completed before the close of the year. All the important chapters and the special notes were submitted to the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, copies thereof being also forwarded to the Census Commissioner for India. The tables and the completed portions of the report with the special notes were in the press before the close of the year.

386. The cost of the establishment, etc., amounted to Rs. 76,941 as against Rs. 63,238 in 1340 F.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT TO SHOW EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE
REGULAR FORCES IN 1841 FASLI (1882).

Item	Cost		Whether initial or recurring	Will be included in Budget for 1842 Fasli and future years	Remarks
	Osmania	British			
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Purchase of Remounts ..	..	1,04,000 0 0	Recurring	Budget for '42 F. B. G. Rs. 87,750 Budget for '48 F. B. G. Rs. 87,750 Budget for '44 F. B. G. Rs. 82,500 Yes, Budget for '42 F. O.S. Rs. 26,925	Based on a purchase of 300 remounts annually for 8 years from '41 F. and 215 remounts in '44 F. to com- plete Unit's establishment.
Provision for Training Grant ..	56,628 7 4	2,591 8 0	do	No.	
Purchase of A. T. Carts and Harness for Transport Section	4,791 10 8	25,478 0 0	Initial	do	
Web Equipment for Infantry Units.	..	84,850 0 0	do	do	The major portion of the web equipment has been supplied to Infantry Units from the Arsenal, Kirkee.
Installation of separate Tele- phones to Units of the Re- gular Forces.	50,546 3 10	..	do	do	
Provision of Marching Order for Mounted Units.	25,200 0 0	..	Recurring	Yes	
Recurring ..	5,200 0 0	..	do	do	
Supply of Ammunition for "A" & "B" Class Units.	..	20,540 0 0	do	Yes, Budget for '42F. O.S. Rs. 63,889.	
Temporary repairs to the sta- bles of the Cavalry Units.	10,000 0 0	..	Initial	No.	
Alteration to Bell of Arms, 1st Bn., Hyderabad Infantry.	6,500 0 0	..	do	do	
Purchase of Miniature Rifles ..	..	8,000 0 0	do	do	
Arrears of pay of officers ..	9,358 7 4	..	do	do	
Purchase of Rifle Buckets for Mounted Units.	6,277 1 8	..	do	do	
Reconstruction of burnt stables of 1st Lancers.	4,805 0 0	..	do	do	
Purchase of Medical Mobilisa- tion Stores.	..	2,015 0 0	do	do	
Purchase of blankets for In- fantry Units.	4,504 9 0	..	do	do	
Purchase of Pack saddlery for Horses of 1st & 2nd Lancers.	..	6,518 3 9	do	do	
Supply of Binoculars ..	..	8,758 14 0	do	do	
Purchase of Sterilizer ..	..	1,200 0 0			
Building of Garages ..	10,000 0 0	..	do	do	
Re-conditioning and repairs to the Central Magazine.	2,045 0 0	..	do	do	
Drainage and water-supply to 1st Lancers.	35,080 0 0	..	do	do	
Water-supply to Hospital— Golconda Rs. 797. Saifabad Rs. 95.	892 0 0	..	do	do	
Electric Light in Hospitals ..	6,262 0 0	..	do	do	
Ventilation in Veterinary Hos- pitals of 1st Lancers and B.G. Squadron.	780 0 0	..	do	do	
Improvements to Lines, 3rd Bn., Hyderabad Infantry.	6,305 0 0	..	do	do	
Miscellaneous items sanctioned since 1882 F. for which funds were not available or out- standing items connected with pay and allowances.	31,946 4 10	49,021 0 0	do	do	
2nd Lancers Reconstruction Project.	5,50,000 0 0	..	do	do	
Total ..	8,26,594 12 8	3,07,962 9 9			

Total O.S. Rs. 11,85,884 8 0